PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.



LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY

No. 54,197.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509	....	.....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610	....	.....
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509	....	.....
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610	....	.....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	....	.....
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	.....
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	....	.....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	....	.....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	....	.....

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 1st September, 1907.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,365	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LIGURIA	6,000	.....	15th Sept. 1907.
BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Oct. „
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 936	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. 1907.
CAPRI	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Oct. „
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Gravone	17th Nov. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 60, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 9th Sept.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DUMBA	1,700	Thur. 5th Sept.	8 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 6th Sept.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd September, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forgeti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4239	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	608	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Manchester	...	..	..	Sept 10	Oct. 5
	City of York	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 6	Nov. 20

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Stanley Hall	..	..	Sept 20	..	Oct 15
	City of Lucknow	...	Sept 12	Oct 1	...	Oct 26

For Passage and further Particular apply to—

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
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For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
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"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

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Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

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Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

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COX & CO.,

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CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL fully paid up...£6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS ....£ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND ....£ 796,815-0-0

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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Acting Manager.

THE 6 CYLINDER NAPIER, LONDON MADE.

continues to beat 4 cylinder cars on both SPEED and EFFICIENCY in open competition.

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60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following 4 cylinder cars:
3 Daimlers, 3 Berliets, De Dietrich, 2 Iris, 2 Thornycrofts, Germain, 2 Deasys, Maudslay, etc.; and the following 6 cylinder cars: Minerva, 2 Iris, Thames.

SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb, beating the following 4 cylinder cars:
2 Mercedes, 5 Daimlers, 2 Siddeleys, 2 Lanchesters, 5 Ariels, 2 Deasys, Martini, 2 Minervas, Thornycroft, etc.

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Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
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INVALID'S PORT
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SECOND TO NONE.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS....................£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100.00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... „ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..................... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits............... Gold $3,459,038·00

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BAMANKUA MANGANESE CO., LD.

NOTICE.

Government having officially approved the Transfer of the Bamankua Concession to the above Company, the Transfer Books of the Company have been opened from this date.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.

THE GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors of the above Company have declared a Dividend of 8 per cent. on the "A" Shares, for year ending 31st December, 1901, Less Income-tax. Warrants to be issued and posted from London on 30th September, 1907.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LD.
LEIGHTON B. KER,
Manager.
Agents, Gokak Water Power & Mfg. Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1907.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF—YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1907, at 6-45 P. M.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Honorary Secretary
BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1907.

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad interim Dividend, for the six months ended 3 th June, 1907, at the rate of 150 (one hundred and fifty) per share (of Rs. 1,000) paid up, will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 4th September next, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, from 11-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register on the 30th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 7th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Manackjee Petit Mfg. Coy., Ltd.
BOMBAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1907.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF RS. 12½ LAKHS OF THE SECOND 24½ LAKHS LOAN FOR CERTAIN SEWERAGE WORKS REPAYABLE 1ST AUGUST 1946.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for the above Loan.

2. The Loan is to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock Bombay Time, on MONDAY the 9th September, 1907. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for the second Instalment of Rs. 12½ Lakhs of the Second 24½ Lakhs Loan for Certain Sewerage Works."

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas: it must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st December 1907, during Bank Hours.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided among those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must accompany each tender. A seperate deposit must be made in respect of each tender.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the Principal of the Loan on the 1st August 1946.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts from the dates of payment into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

Interest from the date of payment to the 31st January 1908 will be payable on the 1st February 1908, and thereafter on the 1st August and 1st February of each year.

16. The Acting Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to reserve and set apart debentures to the extent of Rs. 4 Lakhs for the purposes of Sinking Fund and Surplus Moneys Investments of the Municipality.

17. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pay the amount of the accepted tender on or before the 21st December 1907, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

18. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1907.

WANETD—ALL TO KNOW THAT DR. S. M. Husein's RUPRAS is a sure cure for Nervous and Weak Men, both young and old early decay and evils, and that class of ailments which make married life a curse. Equally efficacious in Dyspepsia, Bowel troubles, Chronic Cough and Asthma. Price, 1 tube, Rs. 2 per full course, 6 tubes, Rs. 10-8.

KANAK OIL—Used externally, along with "Rupras," cures local defect or weakness. Price one phial, Re. 1-8. For full course, 2 phials.

ADDRESS: DR. S. M. HUSSEIN,
Late Physician, Rampur State Hospital,
30, Colootola Street, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



REFERENCE BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Cassell's Book of Quotations. By W. Gurney Benham. Containing upwards of 32,000 References from 1,300 authors ...	9	3
Dr. Brewer's Reader's Handbook of Famous Names in Fiction, Allusions, References, Proverbs, etc ...	2	10
Every Man's Dictionary of the English Language. Showing the Pronunciation, and definition of Words. Revised by C. A. Goodrich ...	3	12
A Technological and Scientific Dictionary. Edited by C F. Tweney and G. F. Goodchild, M.A., B. Sc. ...	16	3
The Twentieth Century Citizen's Atlas of the World. Containing 56 pages of Maps and Plans with an Index, a Gazetteer, and Geographical Statistics, Edited by J. G. Bartholomew, F.R.G.S....	18	6
Chambers' Concise Gazetteer of the World, Topographical. Statistical, Historical, pronouncing. Edited by David Patrick. ...	5	4
The World-Wide Atlas. By J. Scott Keltie, LL. D., etc. ...	5	10
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, and Universal Information. A complete Record of all Nations and Times ...	18	6
"A. B. C." Universal Commercial Electric Telegraph Code. 5th Edition ...	17	8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases Classified and Arranged ...	7	14
Indian Ready Reckoner. And Table Book of Commercial and Household Calculations. By C. D. A. ...	4	8

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 52 of 1896.

BAI LAXMIBAI, widow and another......Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Orders of this Hon'ble Court, dated the 17th day of August, 1906, and the 8th day of March, 1907, respectively, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Assistant Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office, in the Court House, in one lot, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1907, at four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground admeasuring 280 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house called Dharamshala, erected and standing thereon in its present condition situate, lying and being at Walkeshwer in the Sub-district of Mandvi, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the Temple of Raghoba Jivanjee, on the South by the property of Kandas Mancharam, on the East by the Tank called a Gunga at Walkeshwer, and on the West by the Backbay foreshore.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Walkeshwer, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement forty-four Square Yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by a piece of vacant ground, on the South by the property of Kandas Mancharam, on the East by the aforesaid Tank, and on the West by the Walkeshwer passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Assistant Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS

BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,

Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES, VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,

FITTINGS for all instruments.

STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.

TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.,

F. CABRAL & SON,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO. 22 LONDON ARTISTES 22.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WILSON BARRETT'S GREAT PLAY,

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

From the Lyric Theatre, London.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!

A NEW ROMANTIC PLAY.

THE INTERVENER

Written specially for the Bandmann Comedy Co., by Carlton Stubbs, of the "Bombay Gazette."

FRID., 6th „ —Charley's Aunt.
SATUR., 7th „ —Are You a Mason?
MOND., 9th „ —East Lynn.
TUES., 10th „ —The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN., 11th „ —His House in Order.
THURS., 12th „ —The Private Secretary.
FRID., 13th „ —Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR., 14th „ —"A Message from Mars."
MOND., 16th „ —"All of a Sudden Peggy."
TUES., 17th „ —(An extra Night) 'Niobe.'

Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

FANCY DRESS FOOTBALL MATCH.

FANCY DRESS vs. THE WINNERS OF THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

GYMNASIUM DISPLAY HIGHLAND DANCING, etc., etc. } By the Royal Scots.

COOPERAGE FOOTBALL GROUND.

THURSDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

At 5-30 P. M.

In aid of the St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

FANCY DRESS CHARACTERS.

The Baby.	The Hospital Nurse,
„ Ayah.	„ Butler.
„ Gharrywallah.	„ Parsee.
„ Chinaman.	„ Serang.
„ Frenchman.	„ Irishman.
„ Scotchman.	„ Jockey.
„ John Bull.	„ Monkey.
„ Sailor.	„ Coster,
Punch.	Clowns.

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MESSRS. SEYMORE DOVE & Co.,
S. ROSE & Co.,
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SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DRUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

WE beg to inform our kind customers that this is our first sale which is in full swing now. We guarantee that every article is new and the best and the prices are the lowest. You will be astonished by visiting our shop once, seeing the best articles comparing the prices with other shops. We hope if you will visit once, you will be sure. Don't lose this golden chance because the sale will not last for long time.

We are giving the prices of some articles below by which you will be sure enough:—

			Rs.	a.
Thomson's Corsets	...	...per pair	1	0
Do	K. K ...	... „	1	10
Do.	C. B. ...	... „	1	10
Do.	Prima Donna...	... „	2	0
Do.	Marie	... „	2	0
Do.	Lady Curzon...	... „	2	0
Do.	Forget-me-not	... „	2	0
Do.	B ...	... „	2	0

Our PRICES defy COMPETITION.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle to-day: it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA:—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L, LUCKNOW:—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor, NELLORE:—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT:—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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A series of volumes of standard works in Poetry History, Biography, and General Literature. Rs. 1-8 each Volume.

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the St. George's Hospital, Bori Bunder, Fort, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, marble top table, chest of drawers, writing tables, Singapore cane chairs, bead chicks, sofas and chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, clothes press, single iron bedsteads with mattresses, table ornaments, carpets, vases, glassware, crockery wall ornaments, clocks, brackets, &c., the property of Assistant Surgeon Hugh A. Poyntz, of St. George's Hospital.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar about 7 minutes' walk from the Dadar Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Bombay as the Administrator of the estate of late Mr. Dominic F. Pereira Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 5th Instant, 1907 at 5 p. m. (S.T.) the following two-storied landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka ground with the dwelling-house thereon situate at Naigaum in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward, No. 838 and Street No. 198 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 6, New No. 14516 and Old Survey No. 6-20-3 and containing by admeasurement 189 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the East by the house of Mary Minguel Dooming Barel, on the West by the house of A. P. Bras, on the North by the Naigaum Cross Road and on the South by the vacant land of Manick Ben Thakur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned.

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39 Solid 18 and 14 carat Gold ladies' and gent's hunting and open-faced quarter repeater chronograph, and eight-day winding Swiss watches.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th Instant, at 2-30 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Government Gate Road, Parel, next to Wadia's Bungalow, and opposite Morarji Mill back gate, the property of a gentleman consisting of valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, made to order by Messrs. Benjamin, John Robert and Davji Canji, consisting of dining table and chairs, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, bric-a-brac sofa with mirrorback and jardiniers, new designed single and doubled bedsteads, single and double mirror almiras, cabinets, dressing and washband tables, easy chairs, large size musical box with spare rollers on stand, Chubb's Safe as Stand set of Encyclopædia Britannica, etc.

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AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Landed Property, at 2nd Bhoewada Street, near Bhuleswar Market.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1907, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Putlibai, widow of Laldas Kuramsey, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 17th day of March, 1906, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to Chintoba Ballumbhat with a moiety *i. e.*, compartment No. 8 of the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house, erected and built on the Eastern side or part thereof, situate at 2nd Bhoewada Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 67 feet and 9 inches or thereabouts in length, and 9 feet 9 inches or thereabouts in breadth, and which said compartment was assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 8, and is now assessed under C. Ward No. 5,339, Street Nos. 77-79, and is now standing in the Books of the Municipal Assessor in the name of the mortgagor and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by the other moiety or compartment No 9, belonging to Amrutbai, widow of Cullianjee Jetha, of the last mentioned messuage, on or towards the East by the house of Canji Chatoor, on or towards the North by 2nd Bhoewada Street aforesaid, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their Office No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Marwadi Gennajee Senajee and on account and risk of Kissanchand Kanayalal:—

Very valuable packet of 6 rubies, pair of diamond ear-buttons, packet of about 60 emeralds, one large emerald, one large pearl, weighing 100 chavs.

On account and risk of Panachand Bhoorachand:—

Large and small loose pearls, and one packet Brilliants.

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AUCTION SALE of Building Materials of the Old Gymkhana Pavilion.

Under instructions from the Honorary Secretary, Buildings, Bombay Gymkhana, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Gymkhana, Esplanade, the old Gymkhana pavilion for removal. It is made of first class Burmah teak all throughout and best English bricks with Mangalore tiles.

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On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Custom House, the office furniture of the late firm of Messrs. W. H. Nebel and Co., consisting of large and small office tables, office chairs, glass cupboards, copying press on stand, sample cupboards, iron safe on stand, etc., etc.

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	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly ...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly ...	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly ...	Rs. 12
Half-yearly ...	„ 7
Quarterly ...	„ 4

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Commodore 2,913 tons Captain S Bass will sail to-day for Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt of the Garter 4,295 tons Captain C N Finnes arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Colombo in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Fairlie 2,323 tons Captain J Farfor arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Denbigh Hall, 3,210 tons, Captain B Dowse, will sail to-day for Genoa and Liverpool with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Langdale 2,515 tons, Captain J G Gray will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Dracup and child, Master H Dracup, Miss M Newland, Miss Armstrong and Mr Hirkins.

THE P and O Co's steamer Oceana 3507 tons, Captain W Hayward will sail to-day for Shanghai &c, via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers—For Colombo.—Rev H Highfield, Mr K A Chugla, Mr and Mrs N Mamooji Dr and Mrs Loos and 2 children, Mr G Wood, Mr Saunders, Capt Churchill, and Mr Reischki, Mr Ifeil Messrs Fromming Hansen, Dorrbe Ner Blumenthal Glitsche, Ruchheiweiz and Holmer. For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Harn, For Singapore—Mr S B Meses. For Hongkong—Miss C Macleoa, Dr A W Mrs Balch.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 2nd Sept., should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Margarita .....Capt W L Kelly .... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp ....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Capt Holloway ....Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy
R I M S Minto.......Lt Comdr Hardern.............R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr H S Black ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...N J F Wilson ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 3.

Capri ....2781 Belsito ....F & R S N Co
Delhi ....4783 Andrews .... Shanghai .....16-9 P & O Co
Ipswick ....613 Wallace ....Shah S N Co
Kola ....1205 Cole ....M M & Co
Lalpoora ....2124 Hodgson ....M M & Co
Langdale..........2515 Gray ......Antwerp .... W & A G & Co
Landaura..........2157 Austin ....M M & Co
Mazagon ....3522 Powell ....P & O Co
Magician..........3271 McKee .. Dunkirk .....Killick Nixon & Co
Nerbudda..........1961 Williams ....P Gulf .....M M & Co
Nurani ....2870 Bullen ....T Morrison & Co
Nidderdale ....2790 Alexanders ....16-9 W and A G & Co
Oriental ....3385 Tocquen ....P & O Co
Shahnoor...........2783 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shahichan ....2566 Davison ....Shah S N Co
Shah Najam ....2751 Davison ....Shah S N Co
Shirala............3400 Scott ....M M & Co
Zema ....446 Mohamad...K'chi ...N F The Shah S N Co
16 Bulimba ....1607 Sewell ....Busreh ....9-9 M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agents.
A Hindoo ....3156 Jones ....Hull ....4-9 F Muir & Co
B Clan Maccpherson ..3041 Beer.....Chittagong .....7-9 F Muir & Co
C&R Dinbigh Hall ...3211 Dowse ....L'pool.......4-9 K Nixon & Co
D&E Onda ....3409 Garland ....Calcutta ....2-9 M M & Co
F Stanley Hall .....2660 Henderson.......N F ......K Nixon & Co
N Delagoa..........2123 Norrsell .. Dunkirk .....10-9 W & A G & Co
P Firoozi ....2056 Watson......Jeddah......5-9 B & P S N Co
Q Kirkfield ....2275 Dermody .. Dunkirk....5-9 W & A G & Co

H W P D

Indravati.......... 513 Fakeera..........G Ports......5-9 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia ....3253 Afrey......L'pool ..... 16-9 W & A G & Co
2 Barenfels ....3469 Engelnge ....K'Chi..... 7-9 Glade & Co
3 Commodore ......2913 Boss ....Hull..........4-9 W & A G & Co
4 Langdale.........2515 Gray ......Hull ....4-9 W & A G & Co
5 Islami ....1604 Newby........ Jedda.... 7-3 B & P S N Co
6 Sultan ....2816 Ulrich........ Durban.......9-9 A Strandes
7 Yetorofu Maru ..3067 Sato ....Kobe..........4-9 N Y Kaisha
9 Kt of the Garter...4295 Tinnis .. ..N F ....K Nixon & Co
10&11 Oceana ....3507 Hayward... Shanghai.... 4-9 P & O Co
12 Egypt ....4178 Summers.. London ....14-9 P & O Co

H W V D

Bahaduri .... 820 ... Fakeera........M & O A...4-9 Bo S N Co
Baron Fairlie .... 2323.........Farfor...............K Nixon & Co
Dumra..................762 Hirst.......Busreh ....6-9 M M & Co

M W D D

Linga.................. 943 Rickford.............K'chi........6-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Kt of the Garter s ..	Finnis.........	Colombo Aug 30
3	Baron Fairlie s.......	Farfor.........	Calcutta Aug 30
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s ..	......	Sydney &c

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Itaura s	Thomson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Oceana Hayward for Shanghai &c
„ Denbigh Hall Dowse for Liverpool &c
„ Commodore Bass for Hull
„ Langdale Gray for Antwerp &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Shirala for Calcutta &c
„ Ville-de-la-Ciotat for Marseilles
„ Scindia for Marseilles &c
„ Kt of the Garter for Liverpool &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—144 bales skins Nizamudin, and Co; 750 cwts wheat sweeping, Hurry Kanji ; 1,140 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor ; 3,003 cwts mowraseed. E D Sassoon and Co ; 400 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 250 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 6,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, and 27,015 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers, 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji.

FOR MIDDLESBRO

Nidderdale s—1,700 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—75 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 8,000 cwts mussoor, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 20 tons yellow ochre, Ewart Latham and Co ; 14 bales skins, K B Sajan ; 8,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co ; 93 bales skins hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Nidderdale s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed G Madhowjee and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechor ; 55,792 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—2 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—330 bales cotton, 220 bales, twist J A Begbie and Co ; 125 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 91 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co ; 666 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 30 bales hemp E Tajbhoy and Co ; 1,000 cwts ajmaseed, Worman and Co ; 303 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 2,002 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

Delagoa s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co ; 400 cwts horns B Esmall ; 100 bales hemp, 20 cwt kajoo G Madhowji and Co ; 1,004 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros ; 146 bales cotton, and 748 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—60 cooks skins, H M Halim.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, Glazebrook-Tejpal and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—4,519 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 990 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri ; 4,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ville-de-la-Ciotat s—400 cwts commisseed ,P Soorji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Denbigh Hall s—762 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 800 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—63 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ; 48 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 56 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 10 1/2 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 28 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 18 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 31 chests opium, P B Petit and Co ; 25 chests opium, E Ellias and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 3 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 63 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 112 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 6 1/2 chests opium, P B Petit and Co ; 10 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 97 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co ; 103-1/2 chests opium, A E J Abraham ; 10 chests opium, G Sobbagmul ; 18 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—150 bales twist, The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—290 bales cotton M M Essabhoy.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the
LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
and may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
Agents Wanted. 89, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September* 2.] [BOMBAY, *September* 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	81 15/16		13/16
3 do. Rentes	94 3/4		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	64 7/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	31 9/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 5/8		unchgd
Do. in New York			
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1/2		unchgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·49 3/4		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York			
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2	Since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4 1/4		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4 7/8		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 3/4		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1*s*. 3 27/32*d*. unchgd.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 60,000 at 1*s*. 4*d*.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot ... ...Quiet.
Futures ... ...Quiet.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Firm.
Total Sales ... ...10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ...7·42— 04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... ...10⅛ unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·81	6·77	6·72	6·70	
—03	—01	—01	—01	
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apr.-May**	**May-June.**
6·69	6·70	6·70	6·71	6·72
—01	unchgd.	—01	unchgd.	unchgd.

Actual stock of Cotton in Liverpool 755,000 bales.
American markets closed.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—Mutilated.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,770,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 58¼ Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore—55 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 1/4, Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4*s*. 7*d*. Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundle Rupees	Rs. 1,500	Abbas	Bulimba	Mack Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rupees	5,500	Muscat	do	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Parcel Gold Coins	650	do	do	P Valabhdas
4 Bundles Sovs	3,000	Koweit	do	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins......	12			
Rupees	5,863			
1 Parcel Silver..	16	London	Persia	Yokohama Bank.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [3RD SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—
Bank of England ...4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal ......3 per cent. „ 25th July.
Bank of Bombay......3 per cent. „ 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras ......4 per cent. „ 9th July.

Money :—
The Money market is extremely easy and Banks are unwilling to borrow for the present.

Exchange :—
The market opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3 15/16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31/32d. on demand, and with most Banks willing to buy Credits at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight. Bills are in poor supply and in their absence Banks are reluctant sellers. Fortunately there is not much enquiry for Bank bills for near delivery. For the latter half of December 1s. 4½d. T. T. can still be done. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ... ... 1s. 3 15/16d.
Demand Draft ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ... ... 1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ... ... 1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France 170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks. 139
Hongkong—30 days' sight... ... 163 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight 150 1/3
Shanghai— 30 days' sight 224 3/4

Government Paper :—
The market opened to-day at 97 3/16 ready and 97 for the settlement. A moderate business has been passing in the Bazaar, but speculators have not been so keen on buying as they were towards the close yesterday. In the afternoon the market became easier and closed as under. Calcutta market has improved to 97 1/16 ready and 96 15/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 97·2 } Buyers.
1st Settlement ... ... „ 96·15 }

Bullion :—
Bar Silver in London closed yesterday at 1/16 higher for ready at 31⅝, the two months' forward quotation being unchanged at 31⅝. Locally business has been quiet, rates remaining steady all day and closing as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

		Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold		24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold		24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold		24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...		15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...		15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...		80	5	0
Ditto	1st Settlement ...	80	5	0
Ditto	2nd „ ...	80	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Late last evening there was a steadier feeling in the market, and this morning prices for New Crop were quoted stiffer, sellers holding back, but there has been little enquiry from shippers and only a small business is reported. The American markets reopen to-day.

Ready cotton continues difficult to move, notwithstanding stocks being moderate, and the daily off-take at Colaba is limited.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach..............	279	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	265	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti........	239	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Poolgaum	223	„
„ „ Khangaum Akola ...	222/23	„
„ „ Amraoti	222/23	„
„ „ Muttia...............	209/10	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	202	„
Fine M. G.	212	„
„ „ Bengals	204	„
„ „ „	206	Dec. 07
„ „ „	208	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals	187	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 7,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·80	6·76	6·70	6·68	6·67
—01	—01	—02	—02	—02
Feb.-March	**Mar.-Apr.**	**Apr.-May**	**May-June.**	
6·68	6·68	6·70	6·71	
—02	—02	—01	—01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market continues firm and rates are slowly advancing. A moderate business has been done at and about the following prices.
We quote :—
Ready.... ... Rs. 7 10 0
September ... Rs. 8 1 0
Tone—

Rapeseed :—
The market is firm and stocks of good quality are scarce.
We quote :—
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 9 4 0 to Rs. 9 5 0
Yellow Guzerat „ 10 2 0

Gingellyseed :—
The market is steady and we quote as under :—
Bold White 85 p. c. ... Rs. 51 8 0 Dec.-Jan.
„ „ 75 p. c. ... „ 50 8 0 „
Black Kutni ... ... „ 44 8 0 „

Poppyseed :—
The market is firm and prices are advancing rapidly.
We quote :
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 14 0
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—
Rs. 38 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 20 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 5 2 0 B.T.
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—
The market continues firm with a better enquiry, and we quote :
White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 6 0
New White Delhi ... „ 5 4 0 April-May.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—
Bombay 1,373 1/2
India 63
Indian Specie Bank 48

Mills :—
Century 1,690
David 477 1/2
Howard and Bullough 580
Maneckji Petit ... ... 3,585 Oct.

Miscellaneous :—
Badham Pile and Co. ... 126
Bombay Flour Mill ... ... 950 X. D.
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ... 290
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate. 55

Railways :—
Ahmedabad Prantej 555
Amritsar-Patti 112
Tapti Valley, ... 455

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton ... ... 2,845 bales.
Wheat ... ... 9,838 cwts.
Linseed ... ... 1,135 „
Rapeseed... ... ... 1,499 „
Gingellyseed ... ... 47 „
Poppyseed ... ... 82 „
Groundnuts ... ... 158 „
Castorseed ... ... 3,441 „
Rice ... ... 1,620 „
Myrabollams 682
Cottonseed ... ... 2,245 „
Mowraseed ... ... 4,316 „
Gram ... ... 556 „
Joowar ... ... 480 „
Maize ... ... Nil

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd Sept. 1907.
Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	2	7	35 p m	9	26
Teheran	3	12	40 p m	1	6
Suez............	3	2	00 p m	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 3rd Sept. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	3rd Sept. 1907.	0	56	0	1
„ Karachee ..	Ditto	0	23	0	2
„ Madras	Ditto	0	31	0	8

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators' telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk, (14-8-07).

Cable Ceara Maranhao restored, (3-9-07).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MERRIMAN—August 22, Maymyo, the wife of Captain A. B. Merriman, I. A., of a son.
SHERRING—August 28, at Endcliffe, Naini Tal, the wife of C. A. Sherring, I. C. S., of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m.; High water, 10-0m., 9-29a.; Low water, 2-34m., 3-49a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
All-India United Assurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-39 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-45 p.m.
Hingoli Press Company, Macmillan Building, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Sign of the Cross."
Celebration of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's 83rd Birthday, Madhav Baug, 9-9 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, September 5.—Fancy Dress Football Match, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Bombay Club, special general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company,—"The Intervener." Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Elphinstone College, 5-45 p.m. A meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 10-31m., 10-9a.; Low water, 3-19m., 4-23a.

Friday, September 6.—P. and O. s.s. "Peninsular," with English mails of the 23rd ult., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-25 p. m. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"Charley's Aunt." Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 10-58m., 10-46a. Low water, 4-0m., 4-54a.

Saturday, September 7.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams *vs.* Elphinstone College and R. I. L. I., respectively. Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company—"Are you a Mason ?" Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-25 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 11-23m., 11-22a. Low water, 4-39m., 5-24a.

Sunday, September 8.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 11-49m. 11-57a. Low water, 5-16m., 5-53a.

Monday, September 9.—Municipal Corporation, special meeting, 3-39 p.m. Mercantile Press Company, 51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m. Tenders to be received for new Municipal Loan of 12½ lakhs, at noon. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"East Lynn." Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Poona Gymkhana at Poona. Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 0-17a. Low water, 5-51m., 6-22a.

Tuesday, September 10.—Colaba Land and Mill Company, 42 Church Gate Street, 3 p.m. Rovers' Foot ball Tournament, Cooperage, 5-25 p.m. B. V. Artillery, Annual Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Professor's Love Story." Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 0-32m., 0-47a.; Low water, 6-25m., 6-51a.

MAHARAJAS IN BOMBAY.—H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and H. H. the Maharaja of Chota Odepur have arrived in Bombay. The former is putting up at the Taj Mahal, and the latter at the Great Western Hotel.

THEFT OF SILK CLOTHING.—Keshave Bhiwabhai reported to the police that during his absence from home yesterday, his bungalow at Walkeshwar was broken into by some one and that theft was committed of silk clothing of the value of Rs. 300.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Kasiram Luxman, who was run over and killed by a cart on D'Lisle Road a week ago, was concluded yesterday. The jury returned a verdict ascribing death was due to the injuries caused by his having been run over by a cart, but under what circumstances the deceased was run over there was no evidence to show.

SWALLOWED BY THE SEA.—Bhowdeen, (45), a Mahomedan Khalasi on board the s.s. "Wai" of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, lying in the Harbour off Mazagon, was closing the shutters of the gangway on the main-deck on Monday night, when he accidently overbalanced himself and fell into the sea. On an alarm being raised, two boats were at once lowered into the sea. Also two buoys were thrown into the sea, but no trace of the missing man could be found.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, from 7 to 9 p. m. to-day :—

March.............Kaiser Friedrich ....Friedemans
Overture ....Les Deux Magots...............Bouillon
Valse ....Wein Weil und Gesang ....Strauss
Selection ....Sergeant Brue ....Lehmann
Intermezzo ....Im Walde ....Richter
Serenade ....La Paloma ....Yradier
Valse ....Libestraume.......................Dom Ertl
Two-Step ....The Dandy Coon..................Dardwski

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ville d' la Ciotat* will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination, at 8-30 a. m., to-morrow the 5th instant. Letters &c., for Aden, Berbera, Seychelles, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France close at 5-30 p. m., to-day, the 4th instant, Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. *Congello*, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, 5th September. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 6th instant.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. Kuverji Darashaw, Divisional Inspector of Abkari, charged Chotalal Pitamber, a Hindu, with being in possession of eighteen packets of cocaine without a license from the Collector. On Sunday night the accused was searched near the Crawford Market, when the cocaine was found on him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR-DRIVER'S NEGLIGENCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Coxon charged Fakrudin Mahomed, driver of motor-car No. 201, with a rash and negligent act, Mr. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that about ten days ago Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Master was proceeding in his phaeton along Girgaum Road in the direction of Girgaum, and as he tried to pass by a labour cart a back victoria came up and a triple line was formed. Just then the accused's motor-car came up from behind and ran into the victoria. It then turned to the left and collided with the phaeton. Both the phaeton and the victoria were damaged. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 35.

BLOOM'S CASE.

Warrant of Arrest.

Yesterday in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight presiding, Mr. D. Chamier, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, applied that Max Bloom who had been committed to take his trial on a charge of cheating, in the present Sessions, and who had been let out on bail, having failed to appear, his case should be traversed to the next Sessions. Mr. Justice Knight made the order; and the Fourth Criminal Sessions was formally dissolved.

SURETY'S POSITION.

In the afternoon Mr. Velinker mentioned the matter to Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Esplanade Police Court.

The Magistrate said he had received a letter from the Clerk of the Crown stating that the accused not having appeared in the High Court when called upon, his bail had become liable to be forfeited, and asking the Magistrate to take necessary steps under Section 514 of the Criminal Procedure Code to levy the amount of the bond and forward the same to him (Clerk of the Crown) when recovered. The Magistrate said he was further directed to take necessary steps for the arrest of the accused and, accordingly, he had issued a warrant of arrest.

Mr. Velinker inquired what his Worship was going to do with regard to the surety.

The Magistrate said he could issue a notice calling upon him to show cause why the bond should not be forfited.

Mr. Velinker : Does your Worship feel that you are bound to recover the whole amount of the bond, *viz.*, Rs. 5,000 ?

The Magistrate : The direction is to levy the amount of the bond and forward it to the High Court. I do not think the Clerk of the Crown's letter gives me any discretion in the matter at all.

Mr. Velinker asked the Magistrate to make the notice returnable after ten days, so that the surety might move the High Court to reduce the amount to be forfeited.

The Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued against Dayabhai Virji, the surety, and made returnable ten days hence.

MRS. BLOOM'S EVIDENCE.

Later on Inspector Morris made an application and obtained the Court's permission to produce additional evidence against Bloom. Mr. Morris said that Mrs. Bloom, who was co-accused with her husband, was now free and as she was going to South Africa she would not be available as a witness at the trial of Bloom when he was arrested. He asked that her evidence might be taken.

Mrs. Lilian Bloom, (18) a Jewess, at present residing at 181, Parel Road, Bombay, being called and examined by Mr. Morris, said she was in Watson's Annexe Hotel on the 18th April last. On the 16th idem, Muduumul, of Kanji Mul Bhagwandas and Company, jewellers, had come to the Hotel with three emerald and diamond rings. He left them on the table and after he had gone she took them and put them in a drawer. Her husband gave her a cheque on the 19th April at the Apollo Hotel. That cheque was drawn on Messrs Thomas Cook and Sons, who were the bankers of her husband. She cashed the cheque. She signed on the back of it in Cook's offices. As the witness and her husband intended to travel under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Talcott, the cheque was made payable to Talcott. Witness's husband meant her (Mrs. Bloom) when he wrote "pay Talcott". Witness and her husband travelled as far as Madras in the name of Talcott. From Madras they went to Rangoon, which journey was undertaken under a third name. Witness and her husband called themselves Marshalls. On or about the 8th May, the Police had come to their place in Rangoon. Bloom was not at home. The Police asked witness if she had any stolen jewellery with her. Witness denied. Police Inspector Austin called again and wanted to search Bloom's place. Witness then handed over to Inspector Austin a small baby's pillow in which the three rings were to be found. The rings were tied in a handkerchief which was sewed up in the pillow. Inspector Austin tore open the pillow and took charge of the rings. Those rings remained with him for some time.

Mr. Morris submitted that if the witness chose she might make this statement before the Police Commissioner and the matter would be inquired into. Unfortunately they did not know under what circumstances the articles were taken possession of by the Rangoon Police. Mr. Austin was in Europe on sick-leave for 12 months.

The witness continuing said that she had sewed up one loose diamond at the end of Bloom's tie at his request. That diamond was obtained by them from Kanjimul.

Mr. Morris having no further questions to put to the witness the Court allowed Mrs. Bloom to leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" August 31.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—Capt G P T Groube, I M S—8th July, Capt H M H Melhuish, I M S—9th July, Capt M S Irani, I M S—10th July, Capt H Watts M B, I M S—18th July and Lieut N M Wilson, I M S, 17th July.

Lieut-Col H A Browning, I A, Supt of Port Blair and Chief Comr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for ten months in continuation, with from the 23rd Sept.

Mr H H Tayler, 7th officiating 4th Asst Supt, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, with effect from the 21st Sept.

The services of Capt W T Finlayson, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment in the jail department.

Mr J C Ker, of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty under the Director of Criminal Intelligence.

The Ven'ble A G Luckman, Archdeacon of Calcutta, is granted with effect from the 1st May or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days with furlough for four months and one day in continuation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E G Mercer, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Burma, is at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Govt, with effect from the 14th Aug.

Mr F W Eicke, Examiner of Accounts class II, temporary rank, is permanently promoted to that rank, with effect from the 22nd May.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr O V Bosanquet, a Political Agent of the 1st class is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, combined with furlough for one year, three months, and eight days, with effect from the 16th Aug.

Major J L Kaye, a Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Resident at Indore.

Mr J H R Fraser, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Dist Judge Peshawar.

CIVIL CADRE.

Consequent on the substantive promotion of Mr R I R Glancy, Settlement Officer, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 25th Feb, Mr P J G Pipon, a Political Asst of the 1st class to be a Political Agent of the 4th class Provisional.

Consequent on the reversion to the Provincial List of Capt R W E Knollys, a Political Asst of the 2nd class and with effect from the 2nd March.

Capt R H Chenevix-Trench, a Political Asst of the 2nd class substantive pro tempore, is confirmed in that grade.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Claim for Damages.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by one Gulabchand Gopaldas Patni, original defendant and appellant, against one Chunilal J. Patni, the original plaintiff and respondent. Mr. Robertson with the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. Branson with Mr. G. S. Rao. Plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 100 as damages for malicious prosecution. He alleged that defendant had brought a criminal case on the file of the Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate at Yeola, charging five persons, one of whom is plaintiff, with criminal trespass under Section 448 of the Indian Penal Code. In this case, the five persons including the plaintiff were discharged before a charge was framed against them. Plaintiff further alleged that on account of this case, he was put to a loss of Rs. 100, the amount which he had paid to his Pleaders, and that the defendant was frequently called upon to pay this amount but he having repeatedly refused to pay, this action for damages was instituted. Defendant, on the other hand, contended that the criminal case made by him was a true one and that he was not legally liable to pay any damages. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Yeola, who awarded plaintiff Rs 100. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court and the case coming on for hearing, his Lordship the Acting Chief Justice observed that the case for the plaintiff was that, on the occasion he was alleged to have committed the criminal trespass in the house in question at Yeola, he was not present there at all. The case for the defendant, the alleged malicious prosecutor, was that the plaintiff was there, but on the evidence in the civil proceedings neither the lower Court nor the first Court could come to any satisfactory conclusion as to the presence or absence of the present plaintiff, the accused. That being so, the lower Court went very carefully indeed into the question as to whether or not he was entitled to treat the judgment of the Magistrate and the evidence given before the Magistrate, as evidence in the case, and it is clear from his judgment, that he came to the conclusion that plaintiff was not present at the time when this alleged offence was committed. His Lordship was of opinion that the lower Appellate Court was wrong in so treating the judgment of the Magistrate. The main grounds upon which the lower Appellate Court relied on the judgment of the Magistrate are that the facts were much more fresh before the Magistrate and that the Magistrate was a dependable officer and the Lower Court had confidence in his judgment. His Lordship remarked that, under Section 43 of the Evidence Act, it was wrong to use the judgment in that way, because according to that section the only way a judgment of that sort could be used was to prove the fact whether or not there had been acquittal in the case. The concluding part of the section runs as follows: "Judgments are irrelevant, unless the existence of such judgment is a fact in issue, or is relevant under some other provision of this Act." It appeared to his Lordship that the existence of the judgment is a fact in issue and the result of the judgment, the order of the Magistrate of acquittal, is also a fact in issue; but his Lordship was unable to follow the reasoning of the lower Appellate Court when it said that the judgment of the Magistrate was relevant under Section 13 of the Evidence Act. According to his Lordship, Section 13 cannot have any application to this case and Section 11 cannot be treated as rendering this judgment admissible. After discussing the legal aspects of the case his Lordship observed that the law applicable in India with regard to suits for malicious prosecution was the same as laid down in the case of *Abrath versus North Eastern Railway Company*, which went up to the House of Lords and was reported in 11 A. C. That being so his Lordship was of opinion that the decree of the lower Appellate Court must be reversed. The decree was accordingly reversed and the suit dismissed with costs on the plaintiff throughout.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a reference made to the Court in a case against one Kusha Kalu Chaudhari who was charged before Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Thana, with murder. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty of any offence. The Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict, he being of opinion that the accused was guilty of an offence under Section 304, that is, culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. V. J. Ajinkya (appointed by the Court) appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appears that on the 29th April last, one Narayan Gopal had died from a fracture of the left parietal bone which led to compression of the brain. The medical evidence showed that he had received two severe contused wounds on the head and two other contused wounds, while two of his teeth had been knocked out; and that the wounds had evidently been caused by severe blows with stones or some other hard substance. The accused admitted that at about 2 p.m. on the date aforesaid, deceased, himself, and the witness Rangia left a tavern at Tarapur *en route* to their village of Saigaon, all of them being the worse for liquor. The corpse of the deceased was discovered under a mango tree by the roadside. The case for the prosecution was that the accused and he deceased had a drunken quarrel, the accused charging the deceased with having robbed him of some money. An altercation ensued, in the course of which the slapped the deceased on his face. The deceased retaliated by hitting the accused on the head with a bamboo stick, whereupon the accused knocked him down with a blow on the chest, and sitting on his body pounded his head and face with a large stone, fracturing his skull and knocking out his teeth. On the other hand, the allegation of the accused was that he was quite innocent of the attack and that, being highly intoxicated, he fell back, while his two companions, Rangia and the deceased, proceeded on their journey home.

On a report being made to the Police, the accused was apprehended and charged with the murder there and then. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty of any offence. The Sessions Judge was unable to accept the verdict, and referred the case to the High Court. It seemed to him that the jury had not correctly appreciated the evidence. He was of opinion that the evidence, taken as a whole, proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused dealt the fatal blows to the accused, and that he should be adjudged guilty of an offence under Section 304 of the Penal Code.

Their Lordships, after hearing the Pleaders, found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of the appeal of Wasudev Govind Gokhle, who had been convicted by Mr. A. D. Brown, Additional Session Judge of Belgaum, of causing hurt to Kanayalal in robbing him of his two gold bracelets and one gold ring, and sentenced to transportation for life. The case against accused was that he inveigled Kanayalal to his room in a hotel, known as the Mutton and Tea Hotel; felled him with a blow on the head with a piece of sandal-wood, robbed him of his ornaments, locked the door leading to the room where the crime had been committed, and went out. Kanayalal was conveyed to the Civil Hospital, in which he died, within two hours, of concussion of the brain. Accused was arrested and the ornaments were found upon him. He said that he lived in a room in the hotel; but he was innocent of the crime. Two women, Kusba and Jaina, were intimate with Govind Sabaji and Dattu, the two men who were originally charged with him. The Chief Constable induced him to admit that he took Kanayalal to the hotel-room ; he did so under promise of being made King's evidence. The Sessions Judge, in discharging these two men, had found that there was absolutely nothing against them beyond the statement of the two women that both men had passed into the house through the back-yard before accused Wasudev and deceased Kanayalal came, and did not return.

Their Lordships have rejected the appeal.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Parties in Collusion.

In the High Court yesterday His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant, Sadasiv Pandurang, against the original defendant and respondent, Bapu Krishnaji Majrekar. Mr. V. M. Mone appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. S. S. Patkar. Plaintiff sued to recover possession of some land described in the plaint, by demolition of the building erected on it by the defendant. He alleged that his grandfather Pandurang who died sonless was possessed of self-acquired property of the value of about Rs. 2,500 ; he bequeathed it to plaintiff by his will, plaintiff's father being addicted to vice and an insolvent. During the minority of the plaintiff his mother was authorised guardian under the will, to look after the property, but plaintiff's father gave her trouble and induced her to execute first a mortgage deed and then a sale deed in favour of the defendant. She delivered the property into defendant's possession but she had no need whatever to borrow money for the benefit of the plaintiff. Plaintiff's mother had no authority in any way to mortgage or sell his property. Plaintiff submitted he had attained the age of full 21 years.

Defendant contended that plaintiff's allegations were false, and that his mother had sold the property for his (plaintiff's) benefit and that nobody had exercised any influence over her. Defendant further contended that plaintiff had brought this suit in collusion with his father and mother to ruin the defendant. The original suit was decided by the Subordinat Judge of Mulwan, who dismissed it with costs on the plaintiff. In appeal, the District Judge of Ratnagiri, Mr. M. P. Kharegbat, confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge. He held that the sale was for legal necessity and for the benefit of the plaintiff's estate. As regards the allegations in the plaint, the District Judge agreed with the Sub-Judge in disbelieving that the money, both for the mortgage and sale, was taken by plaintiff's father to pay off his gambling debts. The mother's statement that her husband beat her and she had thereby been coerced into executing documents prejudicial to her son were groundless. Both the courts believed that plaintiff and his parents were all in collusion. Against the decree of the District Judge an appeal was admited in the High Court, and His Lordship observed that in this case the alienation was made after Act VIII of 1890 came into force, and that the District Judge has held quite correctly that Section 29 of the Act governs the case. It has been argued that Section 28 and not 29 governs this case. But the words of Section 28, His Lordship remarked, are too clear to admit of any doubt. They referred to cases in which a guardian has been declared under this Act, and so Section 28 cannot apply to this case in which a guardian was appointed under an old Act. His Lordship therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

RECEIVING A BRIBE.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Govindraj Ramknishna Mudeliar, a clerk in the office of Mr. Bengeri, Huzur Deputy Collector of Bijapur, who had been tried before Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Session Judge there, on a charge of receiving three rupees as a bribe for preparing the bail-bond of an accused person named Ansari Patel, a mason, and who, on conviction, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on the 14 February last. Accused appealed to the High Court and was released on bail on the 20th June by order of the Judges. Mr. L. A. Shah, Pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Along with the accused was charged Gurubhimacharya Tamanacharya, the Sheristedar of the Huzur Deputy, on a similar offence. Ansari Patel had been arrested for trespass, at the instance of his nephew Badesahib, and it was over letting him out on bail that the present proceedings arose. The Sheristedar was discharged but accused was convicted, because the proceedings for bail had mainly passed through his hands. Accused's defence was that he had lent to the Sheristedar Rs. 3, which he returned to him a few days later. He put the money in his pocket ; he did not know that they were marked coins ; had he known they were such, he would have taken steps there and then. When the Superintendent of Police asked him for the money, he at once produced it. He was a clerk on Rs. 20, who had served for 28 years. He would have shortly retired on pension ; but it appeared that by this device, he would be deprived of receiving his hard-earned pension.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence. The sentence originally passed on the accused was reduced to the extent of the imprisonment he had already undergone.

MAGISTRATE'S "GROSS ILLEGALITY."

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference in a case against Imam *walad* Husen. The accused was, in December last, convicted by Mr. Narayen Ganesh Chandarkar, First Class Magistrate at Pandharpur, of criminal misappropriation of property, dishonestly receiving stolen property, etc. "under sections 403, or 379 or 411 or 414 of the Indian Penal Code," (having also one previous conviction) and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, made the reference to the High Court and recommended their Lordships to set aside the conviction and sentence and order a new trial. Mr. Varley said :—"The magistrate, purposing to pass judgment in the alternative, has specified no less than four sections of the Indian Penal Code under which the accused may be guilty, and has followed up this gross illegality by debarring himself from considering previous convictions, because one of the offences specified in his 'alterative' charge cannot be taken into consideration along with them."

Their Lordships quashed the conviction and sentence and directed the magistrate to commit the accused to the Court of Sessions.

POLICE COURT.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Chotalal Vithaldas Kanchalia, a Hindu, was charged with criminal breach of trust and with cheating one Kalianji Hansraj in respect of gold and pearl ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,750, and two shares of the Sun Mills Company and two gold bangles. Mr. Velinker, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Kanga, pleader, who held Mr. Oliveira's brief, appeared for the accused. The case for the prosecution was that complainant's father died on the 15th March, 1905. Complainant was then a minor and attained his majority on the 5th November, 1906. In June 1906 the accused and his wife, Monghibai, who lived in the same house with him at Kalbadevi, took a pledge from him of two shares of the Sun Mills and of two gold bangles of the value of Rs. 62 as Security for the payment of Rs. 596 paid to him by them from time to time. On the 14th February, 1907, the accused obtained from him gold and pearl ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,750 with a view to get ornaments made for himself on their pattern and promised to return them in a few days. After some time complainant asked the accused to return the ornaments, but he put him off from time to time. On the 20th April the accused sent the complainant a solicitor's notice asking him to redeem the two shares and gold bangles. Complainant thereupon went to the accused and his wife and tendered to them the balance of the amount due to them by him. But they put him off and failed to produce the shares and bangles. Subsequently complainant ascertained on making inquiries that the accused had got his gold ornaments melted and new ones made instead, and pledged them with a Hindu ; and that he had similarly converted his pearl ornaments into a necklace of eight strings of large pearls and one string of small pearls and pledged them with a Marwari for Rs. 600. Complainant further ascertained that the accused had sold his two shares of the Sun Mills, one in July and the other in November, 1906. Hence these proceedings.

Some evidence having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1907.

PAPER CURRENCY IN INDIA.

THE story of the rupee-notes and the money held against them is instructive reading at any time and the latest addition to it, the report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department during the years 1906-1907, is no exception to the rule. From it we learn that the average active circulation, which was 26,94 lakhs in 1903-1904, increased from 28·11 in 1904-1905 to 30,52 in 1905-1906 and 33,93 in 1906-1907. The statement shows to what extent paper money is used by the people in their pecuniary transactions. The progress has been rapid and regular and contrasts favourably with the slower and rather variable advances made during the preceding eight years. All the circles, except Allahabad, have contributed towards the increase, the largest contributions being those of Calcutta and Bombay, while the percentage of increase in Madras and Rangoon has been noticeably high. In both the Calcutta and Bombay circles the rise was chiefly in ten-rupee notes but Bombay also showed a large improvement in five-rupee notes while in Madras and Rangoon there was a considerable increase in the circulation of the hundred-rupee denomination. On 31st March this year 14,161,540 notes were in circulation representing Rs. 30,17,59,870. The increase in the percentages of lower values is attributed to the more general use of paper money by the ordinary public and to the special privilege newly given to five-rupee notes. The decrease under the higher value notes is due to the reduced number of notes of Rs. 10,000, the circulation of which is inconstant. The compiler of the report, Mr. O. T. Barrow, Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, tells us that many of the variations in the percentages of the two past years are so small as to be evidently accidental and it is remarkable how year after year each circle shows the same preference for particular denominations of notes. Except in Rangoon where there has been an increase owing chiefly to the increase in the use of the hundred-rupee denomination, there has been throughout India either no change, or a decrease in the average value of notes in circulation. This is regarded as satisfactory as indicating that Paper Currency is being gradually more largely used for the smaller monetary transactions of the people. The figure from Rangoon would have been larger but for a local rule which restricts the supply of notes of higher values than Rs. 100 to District Treasuries. The most remarkable feature of the year was the large increase in the use of ten-rupee notes in the Calcutta circle. So heavy indeed was the demand, that on several occasions the Currency Office supply of this value nearly ran out and it was only by special measures and by hastening the home production and remittance to this country that an exhaustion of the stock was avoided.

Currency notes are lost or mutilated more easily than they are stowed away. Last year 3,208 notes of the value of Rs. 2,13,375 disappeared, otherwise than by theft. In regard to notes lost by theft no claim lies against the Department. Payment of stopped notes cannot be refused, but if the presenter is not known he is pointed out to the police who enquire into the circumstances connected with his possession of the note. Last year, however, in only one case was the person so pointed out prosecuted and convicted. Notes proved to have been wholly destroyed are not paid off at once, but only after twenty years, when their value, which has been invested, is paid together with the accrued interest. Human ingenuity being often perverted, it is not remarkable that currency notes are frequently forged, and we find that in the past year nine new forgeries were discovered and no less than 121 forged notes being presented at the treasuries for payment. Of the nine new forgeries, seven were of the Calcutta circle and two of the Madras. In three cases the forgeries were hand drawn and one of them a well-executed imitation. Two others are described as very poor imitations. The colouring and figuring seemed to have been done by lithograph and the paper is of the ordinary kind without water-marks. One forged note of the Calcutta circle was a mere pen and ink sketch whilst another was a lithograph on plain paper. The Madras circle notes have colouring and figuring which resemble those on a genuine note but the letters, figures and blocks are clever pen and ink sketches and the paper ordinary with no water-marks. Numerous cases of fraudulent claims in respect of notes were discovered, two at Rangoon being in connection with two burnt fragments of cancelled ten-rupee notes which somehow escaped complete destruction at a local mill where the cancelled notes were destroyed during the temporary demolition of the furnace at the Currency Office, owing to alteration of the building. Coinage forgeries were also numerous during the year, no less than 68,632 cases being discovered. Out of the total, 32,716 were detected in Railway cash offices, 7,558 being found on the North-Western Railway alone. The number of counterfeit rupees received at the Mints for examination during the year was 4,514, of which 848 were struck from dies and the rest were castings. Most of the former were well executed but the majority of the latter consisted of palpable counterfeits made of base metal. The Bombay Mint received from the B. B. and C. I. and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways 1,802 exceptionally well executed coins, of which 688 were struck from dies and the rest were castings.

The chapter on Gold transactions against Paper Currency shows that the year 1906-07 opened with a stock of gold in the Currency Reserve and Treasuries in India, valued at £4,045,129·7, and the closing balance £3,873,441·4. The net transactions with the public in the year under report resulted in the aggregate in a receipt of about a hundred thousand against about ninety-five thousand pounds in the previous year. The receipts at the Currency offices from imports were higher by over a million pounds, but almost the whole of the additional receipts was issued in the course of the year for circulation in the country. In 1906-07, 4,164,500 sovereigns were imported against 2,965,000, the previous year. The receipts last September were about a million higher than in September 1905, and in October and November considerably in excess of the receipts of the corresponding months of the previous year. The absorption of sovereigns in the Treasuries and Currency offices last year was the highest on record, the United Provinces and the Punjab showing the largest demand. As explained in the Financial Statement, there has been a change in the constitution of the Reserve into which the net profits on rupee coinage are paid. The designation has been changed to Gold Standard Reserve, and a portion of the balance at its credit is now held in separate chests in India, outside the Treasury and Currency balances in the form of coined rupees. The building up of the silver portion of the Reserve was commenced from the beginning of the year, and shortly before the end of March the stock of rupees in the Reserve reached the maximum of six crores, which Government had decided to accumulate in silver. The net profit on the new rupee coinage of the year amounted to £4,014,426 and a sum of £21,725 was received as interest on a temporary loan of Rs. 3,80,25,000 taken from the Silver Branch of the Reserve to meet the very heavy telegraphic transfers drawn by the Secretary of State during December 1906 and the following months. It carried interest at three and a half per cent. and was fully repaid by 31st March last. The income in England arising from dividends on investment and the discounts obtained in the purchase of Treasury Bills amounted to £353,481, which was invested in sterling securities of the nominal value of £386,677. The balance of the Reserve held in England at the end of the year was thus £12,518,512, odd.

THE LATE COL. FITZGEORGE. By the death of Colonel FitzGeorge there disappears a scion of the Royal House of Hanover who, it was expected a few years ago, would have been raised to the Peerage as "Earl of Tipperary," a title borne for the best part of his life by the Colonel's father, the late Duke of Cambridge. There was every reason for expecting that this would take place, as Colonel FitzGeorge was the eldest of the three sons of the late Duke, and they were the sons of His Royal Highness not only by a valid marriage with Miss Farebrother but of a marriage which was blessed with great domestic felicity, in the face of endless social difficulties. On the other hand the FitzClarences—the eldest of whom, Major-General FitzClarence, was created Earl of Munster,—were merely the natural offspring of William IV and Mrs. Jordan, the actress. It is not generally known that almost to the last the FitzClarences expected that King William would be able to remove in some way the *bar sinister* from their escutcheon, and that they would take what they considered their proper place in the line of succession to the Throne. There is, of course, no *bar sinister* on the escutcheon of the FitzGeorges, for the marriage of the late Duke of Cambridge to Miss Farebrother was perfectly valid so far as it went, though the Royal Marriage Act of course debarred the children from succession to the Throne. Considering, however, that the Duke never contracted a Royal marriage, and that his Royal titles inherited from his father came to an end with his death; and considering the great services of the Duke to the State, and of his sons in the Army and Navy, it was reasonably to be anticipated that a peerage would be conferred upon the eldest of the Duke's sons when the present King came to the Throne. The late Queen throughout her life displayed a great lack of magnanimity in her treatment of her royal cousin's wife and sons, which was the less excusable in that for two months before Queen Victoria was born, the then baby son of the first Duke of Cambridge was heir to the Throne of England. However, when the Queen died, King Edward did not prolong the delay in the adequate recognition of what was due to the late gallant Duke's sons, and Colonel Augustus FitzGeorge and Admiral Adolphus FitzGeorge were created Knights. The eldest son of the Duke, Colonel George FitzGeorge, whose death Reuter recorded yesterday, is believed to have refused a Knighthood, believing, quite properly, that precedent forbade him taking any hereditary title beneath a Peerage. In times past Dukedoms were showered upon the illegitimate children of Kings as soon as they were born. Colonel FitzGeorge was therefore acting with dignity in refusing a knighthood, which, of course, could be worthily accepted by his younger brothers as the reward of their services to the Navy and Army. The late Colonel FitzGeorge had been an invalid for many years, and had scarcely been heard of during the last decade, he being partially paralysed and obliged to live a very retired life. He leaves no son, so it is not impossible that a peerage may now be offered to Real-Admiral Sir Adolphus FitzGeorge, the eldest surviving son of the late Duke, who has a daughter living, or to Colonel Sir Augustus Charles Frederick FitzGeorge, K. C. V. O., the youngest of the late Duke's sons, who is a very smart fellow, and just sixty years of age. He was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Napier of Magdala in this country thirty odd years ago, but on his return he became his late father's inseparable companion, and nothing could exceed the devotion and affection which Sir Augustus showed to the aged Duke during the later years of his life.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA. MR. O'DONOGHUE, Accountant General in the Public Works Department, has published a Note reviewing the accounts of Irrigation works in India. Fifty works, it seems are classed as "productive," one of them being the Hijili tidal canal in Bengal, which is a purely navigation work. Of the fifty, nine were not open for irrigation by the end of the official year 1905-6, which is reported upon, and thirteen, that is all the canals in Bengal and in the Deccan and Gujarat, as also the Kurnool canal and the Barur tank in Madras, failed to fulfil the conditions of productive works. The capital invested on the the construction of productive works up to the end of the year was Rs. 38,76,55,188 and the net revenue was equivalent to 7·11 per cent. on the capital outlay—a slight decrease due to remissions of revenue granted on account of failure of the cotton crop in the Punjab and to a falling off in revenue in the United Provinces due to a smaller area irrigated for sugar-cane owing to frost and bad seed. No new canals were opened for irrigation during the year, but as irrigation from the canals under construction and those partially opened becomes fully developed, the net profit from Productive works may be expected to show a further increase. At the end of 1905-1906 there were 35,730 miles of open Productive Irrigation canals, against 35,090 miles open at the end of the previous year, the increase being chiefly in the Punjab, United Provinces, and Bombay. The acreage irrigated during 1905-1906 amounted to 14,205,158 acres against 12,207,283 acres in the previous year. Of protective works at the end of the year there were 1,351 miles open against 1,350 miles at the end of the previous year. The area irrigated during the year amounted to 471,372 acres, of which 158,808 acres were irrigated by the Lower Swat River canal. The acreage irrigated during the year was in excess of that irrigated in 1904-1905 by 37,549 acres, the United Provinces showing an increase of 45,620 acres and Bombay a falling off of 13,487 acres.

NEWSPAPER NONSENSE. REUTER told us on Monday that an Anglo-Russian agreement had been signed but the terms had not been published. They have not even yet been published, but we are treated to a farrago of newspaper nonsense which has never been surpassed. The *Times*, in a leading article, says that the Agreement has been received with satisfaction by all reasonable Englishmen and that it assures that British rights in Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet will be fully safeguarded and solemnly recognised by Russia. How does our contemporary know and what has given all reasonable Englishmen satisfaction? The *Standard* says that satisfactory as the Agreement may be, preparations for the defence of India must in no wise be relaxed. The *Standard* is wise, for it knows no more than the *Times*. The *Morning Post* prudently reserves its judgment until the terms of the Agreement are published. The *Daily Telegraph* says that though the scope of the Agreement is yet unknown it is a triumph that the treaty has been concluded at all. No doubt. It would also have been a triumph if no Agreement had been signed. We are not surprised that the *Daily News* and *Chronicle* strongly animadvert on the fact that the signature of the Agreement was delayed until three days after Parliament had risen, thus burking criticism. We endorse their remarks though we only know the purport of them. The *Daily Mail* says that the settlement should secure the peace of two continents—precisely the sort of thing the *Mail* would say,—and the Russian Press is generally favourable but not enthusiastic, because the Russian Press recognises the desirability of having the details before committing itself to an opinion. If when details are published we are again told it is a diplomatic triumph, it may be by the Russian, not by the English press; for British statesmen are not phenomenally successful in diplomacy, as a rule.

THE statement that Government will assemble at Bombay on October 15th is incorrect. Orders regarding the moves of Government are issued from the General Department and the date of assembling in Bombay after Sir George Clarke's arrival is still unsettled.

PRINCE Rangit Singh Bakhta Sing left Bombay, yesterday, to his own State, with his followers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer *R. Rubattino*, from Bombay, arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th August 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 210,297 mds. and Rs. 25,848 in the earnings.

WE are glad to learn that H. H. the Jam Saheb, who is now the guest of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas in Bombay, has recovered from his indisposition to which he was subjected since his arrival in Bombay to witness the recent Cricket carnival. His Highness hopes to leave for Poona next week and he will there stay in Mr. Naranji's bungalow at the Bund Garden Road.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Himalaya*, which arrived at Colombo on the 22nd instant from Australia, had passed the ill-fated *Fortunatus* between Fremantle and Colombo, close to the latter port. Having left Fremantle on the 13th instant, the *Himalaya* sighted the wreck on the 19th at about 9 p.m. It was a two-masted vessel with one funnel having a white band round the funnel, but she had neither poop nor forecastle, and had a big list. The Officers of the *Himalaya* immediately lowered the emergency boat which went round the vessel. It was burnt and abandoned. The cargo was red-hot, but there were no flames or smoke. They could not ascertain the name of the steamer, but it is supposed to be the *Fortunatus*. The vessel lies on the track of other vessels and is dangerous to navigation.

A COMMITTEE is considering the question of reserved railway accommodation for high Government Officers, both Civil and Military.

A LAFFAN message states that the first Chinese lady students that have gone abroad sailed for the United States on August 4. They are to enter Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

BOYS fishing in a pool at Wolverhampton brought up two or three pairs of new boots, and on the pool being dragged by the police quite a number of pairs of boots and shoes—all new—were landed. They were afterwards identified as the proceeds of a recent burglary at a neighbouring boot and shoe store.

THE dictatorship régime in Portugal has detracted nothing from King Carlos's popularity according to the *Times* correspondent. Since May, when the present régime was established, his Majesty has made a series of tours in the country, and everywhere has met with an enthusiastic reception. The King has frequently travelled by motor-car without escort.

THE *Tribune* correspondent at Geneva reports that four Alpinists staying at Chamonix climbed Mont Blanc, without guides or porters, some days ago, and broke into the observatory, the property of M. Vallot, the distinguished French scientist, on the summit. The Alpinists were traced to their hotel, and forced to restore the valuable articles which they had taken from the observatory.

A STRIKING tribute to the King's physical powers was paid by Sir Lauder Brunton, consulting physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the dinner at the Hotel Cecil of the delegates of the congress on school hygiene. The ideal of the congress, said Sir Lauder, was to promote the perfect development of the body of man. How could they find a better ideal than in their King? He was a man of wonderful muscular strength and perfect physical energy. He was an adept at all field sports, and few would be able to excel or equal him in physical exercises. Besides this, he was a man of most remarkable knowledge, both of small and great things, and could grasp a situation and go right to the root of things with remarkable rapidity.

COL. G. S. HAWTHORN, late Bombay Staff Corps, died on Friday Aug. 9, at the Moorings, Rodwell, Weymouth, at the age of seventy-five. The late officer, who reached the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1878, retired two years later with the honorary rank of colonel. Colonel Hawthorn served with the 24th Bombay Native Infy., with the Central India Field Force, under Sir Hugh Rose, during the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1857-58, and was present at the siege and capture of Ratghur, capture of Garrakotta, relief of Sangor, feint on Malthone Pass, siege and capture of Jhansi, and with the field force against Tantia Topee and the Rao Saheb, commanded a field detachment in the Central India districts after the rebel Runjore Sing in August 1858, and completely routed a body of rebels under his command, and for which he received the commendation of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Robert Napier, then commanding the Central India Field Force, and Colonel Lockhart, commanding at Jhansi (medal with clasp.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AUSTRALIAN WOOL TRADE.

Continental Offers for Yarn.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

A Cairo correspondent of the "Egyptian Gazette" makes a novel proposal for the amelioration of the financial position in Egypt. He thinks that if the dividend-paying banks and trading companies which distribute their profits annually would now pay an interim dividend many people who are short of money and forced to realise their assets at a disadvantage would be strengthened. Egypt is the country of anomalies, for while one section of the community merely hoards its gold, another builds a structure of credit upon every opportunity until, as it is said, each hundred pounds worth of trade is represented by a thousand in bills.

We are sometimes reproached for our apathy in trade matters, but probably there never was a time when so many suggestions were made for royal roads to commercial success. It may be remembered that some years ago "Commercial Intelligence" gave encouragement to a scheme for working the Egyptain market by means of joint representation of manufacturers, but sufficient support for the experiment was not obtained. Now a contributor to the same paper proposes a "British Manufacturers' Exchange" in London, which would be housed in a handsome building that should have special facilities for the display of merchandise. Here rather than at the particular markets the foreign and colonial buyers would be expected to congregate, and we take it that a highly intelligent staff, common to all members, though perhaps with some degree of specialisation, would deal with the buyers. The goods would be displayed "in showcases or otherwise," and for the comparatively small sum of £100 a year the manufacturers would have all sorts of advantages including a club-room and reference library. We do not think that there is the slightest chance of success for such a scheme. Manufacturers who wish to cultivate an export trade through London are represented by agents with warehouse accomodation, who can deal much more closely and efficiently than would be possible in a system of showcases with an explanatory staff. Export buyers who know their business make frequent visits to the markets and their desire is always to get into close touch with the person who may make concessions or conditions, and to avoid the kind of sample and fixed quotation salesmanship that this scheme would necessitate.

Writing on August 3 Mr. Henry Clews, of New York, suggested underlying weakness in the stock market, though he could hardly anticipate the depression of which we have had cable news. He mentions a chief cause of discouragement in the statement that orders to the United states Steel Corporation had fallen off 25 per cent during July, and this is attributed to the difficulty of the railroads in obtaining funds in the money market and the consequent retrenenhment in new enterprises and in improvements. The weakening in prices of commodities is taken as a healthy sign:—"It means that the process of wholesome readjustment which began seven months ago in the stock market is now beginning in commodities, the latter being on such a high pinnacle as to cause a general feeling of instability. A moderate decline in this quarter to a lower, level while it might lessen profits, would only bring them to a more normal and safer level; besides which many enterprises and orders now held in suspense on this account will be forthcoming when commodities have also come down to a safer and more normal basis.

The wool trade, and specially the colonial branch of it, is just now in a very interesting position. Last year the Australian increase amounted to no less than 208,000 bales, and yet notwithstanding this large addition to supplies, nearly all of which consisted of wools of merino quality, the whole has been absorbed with comparative ease at very high prices, and at the moment fine wools and the tops made out of them are the firmest market. In some quarters it is freely prophesied that present values will be maintained for at least some months to come. When it is remembered that the Australasian clip last year sold for about £30,000,000, and also that during the greater part of the selling season the money market was in a very unsettled condition and credit dear, it is matter for congratulation that the demand for goods has been active enough to balance all adverse influences. According to this week's Australian mail, the pastoral outlook remained good, and in some of the States could not be better. In New South Wales, where want of rain in the autumn had caused much anxiety, abundant rains had fallen. From one leading squatter who had been travelling over large portions of that State we learn that the percentage of lambs on the stations he had visited will very from 50 to 85 per cent, which, all things considered, must be regarded as satisfactory. There is every probability that any shortcomings in the lambing in New South Wales will be fully compensated for by exceedingly good results in the remaining States of the Commonwealth. Our correspondents do not think the Australian increase will be as large as it was last year, and give various reasons for this opinion, the most important one being that owing to the delays in shearing last year, caused by the wet weather, large numbers of sheep carried 13, and some even 14, months' growth of wool. Our correspondents estimate that the increase during the present wool year will not exceed 100,000 bales, or about half that for the season 1906-7.

It appears however that far more sheep will be shorn this year than last, and the improvement in breed should compensate for the disadvantage, in some cases, of only ten or eleven months' growth since last shearing. It is early yet to estimate what will happen between now and June 30 next, but some people see no reason why the increase should not be quite as large as last year—viz., 208,000 bales. With prices much above an average, supplies of colonial wool, the largest on record, and another probable large increase during the present season, consumers are not likely to hold large stocks or depart from the hand-to-mouth policy which in the main they have adhered to for a long time past. That which has happened in the market for home-grown wools will act as a warning in the colonial branch of the trade. Speculators last year rushed into the market, and gave prices at clip-time which they were never able afterwards to obtain. This year prices are on the average more than 2d. a pound lower, and perhaps the bottom has not yet been reached. As large quantities of the raw material are still held by farmers who refuse to part with their clips at these reduced prices, the check to the downward trend is not likely to come until these stocks are much reduced. The Australian increase would be much greater during the present wool year but for devastation caused by the plague of rabbits. It is difficult to over-estimate the evil results of this scourge. When water is abundant and feed green, little or nothing can be done to stay the plague. the question of abating the past transcends all others in importance, and another serious vil is the increased number of foxes. Less than a generation ago a lover of sport turned out specimens of this vermin within a few miles of Melbourne. Already they are to be found in all possible directions within 750 miles of the place where they were turned out. It is not at all uncommon for farmers in the best portions of this State to kill ten or more foxes in a single week, and the nuisance is quite as bad in the western district of Victoria. One farmer with about 100 lambs nearly ready for sale had 50 killed in a single night.

It appears from mail advices that a "petition" is circulating in the New York Cotton Exchange for five yearly revisions, instead of two, of the cotton-grade differences. It is proposed that the revision committee shall consist of 17 members, and that the meetings should be in September, November, December, January, and March and at other times when the board of management shall decide to call a special meeting; that the committee shall obtain during the week preceding each meeting quotations for the various grades from the cotton exchanges of Galveston, New Orleans, Savannah, Norfolk, Memphis, Little Rock, Waco, Montgomery, Augusta, and Shreveport; that the committee shall receive suggestions or opinions from any member of the Exchange regarding the revision of quotations; "and shall also take into consideration the reports recieved from the above-named Southern markets as to the difference between grades in those markets, taking into consideration any difference in values compared with the New York types as may appear by the certificate of the classification committee, and establish the differences in value on all grades on or off as related to middling cotton, which shall constitute the rate at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract."

Spinners are still receiving considerable offers for export to the Continent, and some of these are for delivery that would extend over most of 1908. Though the prices offered are usually better than those the Lancashire manufacturer will give at present, there is a good deal of hesitancy about accepting them. Spinners do not like these very long engagements, and though their customers are usually sound enough, they think that if cotton were to be much lower in 1908 than it is now there might be difficulties and objections. A more important point is that it is not easy to cover these long-standing orders satisfactorily. The buying of futures against them does not of course fix the price of the cotton absolutely, but a particular difficulty is that in the case of a falling market the payment of differences on the futures might involve a heavy temporary drain on the capital resources of the spinner.

A NATION OF MARKSMEN.

The Shooting Societies of the Swiss.

At a time when the question of military training for civilians is being debated in England, a short account of the Swiss system may be of interest. Every man in this peaceful and democratic country is a soldier—not to such an extent as in other Continental nations, where military service claims some of the best years of a man's life, but in a modest way befitting a small country.

The able-bodied Swiss enters the army at twenty years of age, and serves sixty-five days in his first year; for the next twelve years he trains for three weeks every alternate year; at thirty-two he enters the Landwehr, and has eight to ten days only under arms every fourth year until, at the age of forty-four, he retires to the Landsturm and is required no further, except in case of war. The soldier is paid only during the periods of training or manœuvres, the rate being about 6d. per day—travelling expenses, rations, uniform, and rifle being provided.

Such nominal periods of service contrast with those of France and Germany, and did they form the whole of his preparation for war the Swiss militiaman would be a negligible quantity in European politics. What he may lack in military orthodoxy, however, he far more than makes up for by proficiency with the rifle, and it is not too much to call the Swiss—like our friends the Boers—a nation of marksmen. The training periods are occupied only with drill and tactics, and every fourth year with manœuvres. The all-important matter of shooting is left to the individual soldier to carry out at other times, and he does it under the auspices of the shooting societies which are such a marked feature of Swiss life.

These societies (Schutzengesellschaften in the German, Societes de Tir in the French cantons) are voluntary associations, varying in size and importance with the town or village they serve. Those in the larger towns possess completely fitted ranges, clubhouses, telephones, and so forth; smaller towns and large villages are not so elaborately furnished, while the smaller villages do their shooting in any fields backed by a suitable hill. Every peasant and every townsman has a range or facilities of some kind for shooting within easy reach, and every man has his service rifle always in his possession. The societies are largely under Government control, work in conjunction with the military authorities, are bound to provide facilities for soldiers shooting, and receive grants according to the number of members firing, either as soldiers or civilians, prescribed numbers of rounds. Every man during his period of military service—that is, between the ages of 20 and 32—must fire at least 20 or at most 32 shots in four "compulsory" or military exercises every year, and the societies receive a grant of two francs for every soldier shooting this compulsory course on their ranges. Such grants form but a small part of the societies' incomes, as in addition to the "compulsory" there are many "voluntary" exercises for which subsidies are earned. Very few Swiss are content with 32 rounds a year, even though they have to pay 4d. a-piece for cartridges, and all through the early summer the ranges are busy, to the benefit of the national marksmanship and the finances of the societies.

It is needless to describe these voluntary, grant-earning exercises, which comprise team shooting, magazine firing, shooting at targets representing bodies of men at unknown distances, revolver shooting, and so forth. The four compulsory military exercises may be taken as typical of the rest and are as follows:—(1) 300 metres range kneeling, (2) 300 metres range standing, (3) 400 metres range lying down (all these at a target about 5ft. square with 15in. bull), and (4) 300 metres range lying down at a target representing a man's head and shoulders. Forty to fifty per cent of the highest possible scores and 60 to 80 per cent. of hits must be made in each exercise to qualify as a marksman, and the points and hits must be made in each exercise in five consecutive shots. The soldier fires five, six, seven, or at most eight shots in each exercise, and a very good man may thus complete his course of four exercises in 20 shots; in any case he is not allowed more than 32, and should he fail to make his points or hits in five consecutive shots in any one exercise, he must wait until the next year to try again, that humiliation and the fact that his failure is recorded in his book being the only penalties. The soldier's shooting-book, in which every shot is recorded, is marked and its correctness guaranteed by the officials of the society, and is forwarded by them to the military authorities. The society obtains the 2fr. grant for every man shooting the four compulsory exercises even though he may fail to qualify in any or all of them; it is assumed that he has done his best, and his failure, moreover, is no fault of the society. The income derived from the grants earned by the compulsory and voluntary shooting of the members generally suffices for the current expenses of the society—supply of targets, pay of marker, and so forth. There is no entrance fee nor subscription, as a rule, and heavy expenditure such as that incurred by the construction of new ranges is met by a special grant from Government. The village, town, or canton will also generally help by the loan or gift of land.

Largests are printed on strong mounted paper, and being stretched on wooden frames are readily portable and can be fixed anywhere; bullet-holes are covered by paper patches pasted on, and the marker is provided with coloured marking discs as usual. Rules as to spectators, methods of loading and conduct on the ranges are stringent, and all returns and results are examined by the Government shooting commissioners, one of whom, moreover, is bound to give assistance in arranging and superintending [competitions if requested by the society. Loss of grant is incurred by any breach or neglect of regulations.

In addition to the compulsory and voluntary exercises, many competitions are held between different villages, towns, and cantons, and for individual championships under all kinds of conditions. In summer the trains, steamers, and roads are crowded with jovial bands of marksmen travelling to and from the various shooting "festivals." Prizes are given on these occasions by individuals and by the societies, and the more important intercantonal and federal meetings are aided by Government grants. Good marksmen earn considerable sums of money, and championship medals and badges are competed for. The whole system of Swiss shooting is a good example of co-operation between Government and individual. Every Switzer has his army rifle, and keeps it at home all his life; he can use it where and where he will, provided he does not endanger other people, but only earns a grant for his society by shooting under regulation conditions. He is insured by Government against all accidents on the ranges, provided they be not caused by carelessness or irregularity, and through his society he can obtain the services of qualified military officers to organise and control his shooting.

By treating rifle shooting as a sport—and it is as popular as football with us and far more generally practised—the Swiss have removed it from its military and warlike associations, but, should occasion arise, that which has been learned in sport would be used in earnest.

W. E. BUCK.

VENEZUELA AND BELGIUM.

HAGUE AWARD TO BE PAID.

Secession from the Conference.

THE COLLECTION OF STATE DEBTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Venezuela has now notified her intention to pay the Hague award of ten million francs to Belgian creditors which she had previously repudiated.

At the same time Venezuela threatens to withdraw from the Hague Conference because of the German-American proposal which prohibits the forcible collection of debts, but sanctions force being used in the event of the debtor State refusing arbitration or ignoring the award.

MOROCCO.

Letters Received from Kaid Maclean.

SULTAN ASKED TO ABDICATE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

A telegram from Tangier states that the British Legation has received letters from Sir H. Maclean which it is understood, notify Raisuli's terms.

LATER.

The *Times'* correspondent at Tangier telegraphs that Muley Hafid has written a letter to the Sultan inviting his abdication.

The Ulema have been consulted and have recommended Abdel Aziz to leave Fez and undertake a war against his brother.

STRIKE AT ANTWERP.

Shipping Disorganised.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The extension of the Dockers' Strike at Antwerp, which has been proceeding for many weeks, is disorganising shipping.

Serious disturbances have occurred and much damage to property has been done. Many English strike-breakers have been injured.

TRANSVAAL TROOPS MUTINY.

Antipathy to an Officer.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Telegrams from Pretoria state that it is reported that a field troop of Engineers who were proceeding to Orange River Colony, mutinied, owing to their treatment by an Officer, and slashed their saddlery.

A troop of the Queen's Bays was requisitioned and escorted the Engineers back to Pretoria.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Morenga Returns to the Cape.

FOLLOWERS WISH TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

It is officially stated in Berlin that the Chief Morenga has returned to Cape territory.

Seventy of his followers have offered to surrender.

EGYPTIAN REFORMS.

Hafiz Awad's Proposals.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Foreign Office has written to Hafiz Awad acknowledging the receipt of a programme for the reform of the administration of Egypt emanating from the Egyptian National Party.

ABYSSINIAN MISSION IN BERLIN.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Abyssinian Mission attended the Autumn Parade in Berlin before the Emperor.

OUTRAGES ON THE RAND.

Chinese Break Out Again.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

There has been a recrudescence of outrages by Chinese on the Rand. The occupants of lonely houses have been assaulted, and one person has been killed.

Twenty-three murders occurred on the Rand during August, most of which are ascribed to Chinese.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The Power of Labour.

BASIS OF SOCIETY TO BE ALTERED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER. 3.

The Trade Union Congress has opened at Bath. There are 521 delegates present, including 36 members of Parliament, representing 1,700,000 Trades Unionists.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee said that the work of past Sessions had shown the overwhelming political power of Labour which was competent to alter the present unequal state of Society.

THE "ANCHOR" STROKE.

Barred at Last.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

A special meeting of the Billiard Association has abolished the "Anchor" stroke.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Japan's Responsibility Lightened.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese press welcomes the Anglo-Russian agreement as guaranteeing the security of the Indian frontier and lightening Japan's share of responsibility under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Strained Relations.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Indignation is expressed in Tokio at China's sudden unconciliatory attitude towards Japan the necessity is urged in some quarters of impressing upon China the unreasonableness of her present position.

U. S. AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Sale Advocated.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Some of the American papers are agitating for the sale of the Philippines.

Statistics are published showing that the Philippines have already cost the United States 280,000,000 sterling.

PRINCE GEORGE'S BETROTHAL.

Congratulations from Fiancee's Father.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Roland Bonaparte has written to Mr. Theotokis the Greek Premier, expressing his thanks for the congratulations of the Greek Cabinet. He says he will be happy to see his daughter domiciled among the Greeks who have always been on good terms with France.

GREECE AND MACEDONIA.

Powers Asked to Stop Brigandage.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

A great meeting of Greek National Associations, held at Athens, resolved to inform the Powers that before the Greeks cease their defensive action in Macedonia, the Powers must prevent the attacks of robber bands.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Opening of the Inquest.

ACTION OF THE TROOPS JUSTIFIED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

At the inquest on the victims of the shooting in the Belfast riots, Major Thackeray, who ordered the firing, declared that the troops were confronted by the alternative of firing or running away.

DEARNESS OF COAL.

Price Still Rising.

GREAT DISTRESS AND SUFFERING FEARED.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Coal has advanced three shillings a ton and the price will probably become even higher.

This sudden increase has caused a popular outcry, both manufacturers and householders complaining bitterly of hardship. Ironmasters are closing their furnaces and it is anticipated that some of the less wealthy firms will be ruined if high prices are maintained.

Another two months will see the cold weather setting in and the high price of fuel is bound to result in much suffering and distress amongst the poor.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN WALES.

Danger of Climbing Devil's Kitchen.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

A son of Professor Reid of Cambridge has been killed whilst climbing a dangerous spot, known as Devil's Kitchen at Bethesda in Wales. A companion of the deceased gentleman was terribly injured and his recovery is doubtful.

REFRACTORY STUDENTS AT MADRAS.

One Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3.

In the case against the rowdy students before Mr. E. G. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Balaji Row, charged with having assaulted Miss Chase outside the Senate House on Friday last, was discharged owing to want of evidence.

The case against the other accused was adjourned till to-day.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

Skeleton Separation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The project for the separation of Executive and Judicial functions is still in a state of incubation and will take some time even for preparation of a skeleton scheme. Then it will be submitted to Local Governments who will be invited to give their opinions. The Government of India will eventually formulate a scheme and then there is the Secretary of State, the final sanctioning authority, to be considered.

AFGHAN NEWS.

Movements of the Amir.

TRIBAL DISCORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 3.

The *Pioneer's* transfrontier correspondents report that there has been a good deal of sectional fighting in Tirah with several casualties and that in consequence the Elders convened a Jirga at Bagh and endeavoured to compose the differences. There are also stories of the Amir's movements and sayings which bear all the marks of unintelligent anticipation. Thus we hear of His Majesty's arrival at Maimena and the holdings of farewell Darbar in which he told the surrounding Raises and Sirdars that if they wished to see more of him they should make a *pukka* road towards Kabul and then he or his representatives could easily run down by motor car and *vice versa*. Towards this prospect of week end visits, the Sirdars showed no marked eagerness, but murmured that they would see about it.

This Maimena anecdote is very shaky in its foundations. The Amir did not leave Herat till the 17th of August and Maimena is some 2,000 miles away as the crow flies, so that he could hardly have reached Maimena before the 27th or 28th, which is subsequent to the correspondent's letter, telling the above interesting details. Further report is that the Kaferistan Road is to be repaired immediately as far as Asmar and that the Amir will come back that way through Badakhshan, and either go to Jellalabad or to Kabul *via* Laghman. There has been no official intimation of this itinerary.

ALL-INDIA MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk's Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 3.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* says:—"It is satisfactory to note that the leaders of the Mahomedan community are so thoroughly satisfied with Lord Minto's reply to the requests made by the All-India Mahomedan Deputation in October last for further representation on Indian Administration that it is happily conceived they should voice this general feelings of satisfaction personally to the Viceroy, and for this purpose none is more worthy of the honour than Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. It is pleasing to find that the Mahomedan community is not wanting in gratitude to the Imperial Government for the efforts made to improve its status and that it attaches profound importance to the results of those efforts."

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 3.

St. John's College boys' stike has ended.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS IN BURMA.

One Found Dead in the Jungle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The party who went in pursuit of the prisoner who escaped from Kenyaungon found a dead body of one of them in the jungle with a Martini rifle lying alongside. It appears the deceased came by his death from buckshot wounds inflicted when the pursuing party first encountered the fugitives.

UNDESIRABLES IN QUETTA.

Rules for their Expulsion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Agent to H. E. the Governor-General in Baluchistan has made rules for the suppression in Quetta of mendicancy and of loitering or importuning by women and for the removal from Quetta of undesirable persons.

The rules provide, among other things that any person who keeps or frequents a common gaming house, a disorderly drinking shop or a disorderly house of any other description or has been convicted more than once under Chapter XVII. of the Indian Penal Code or has been ordered to execute a bond for good behaviour under Chapter VIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure may be summoned to show cause why he or she should not be permanently expelled from Quetta. In other cases, the Agent may expell an undesirable person without trial and without giving any reason. Any person expelled, who remains in or re-enters Quetta and any person who harbours an expelled person, may be punished on conviction with a fine which may continue daily as long as the offence continues.

BENGAL-PUNJAB RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Meeting at Meerut.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association meeting at Meerut will this year be held from the 13th to the 23rd November and the following I. A. O. will shortly be issued.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, President of the Association, hopes that General officers will afford all ranks every facility for attending the meeting and that Commanding Officers will ensure that all under their command have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the rules and programme. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men whose regiments are detailed for manœuvres should be permitted to attend the meeting and on its termination may join their Corps on the march or wherever it may happen to be at the time.

EXTRA RAILWAY GRANT ALLOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 3.

It will be impossible to devote the whole of the extra million sterling recently granted for railway purposes during the present year to the provision of additional rolling stock. Consequently, a quarter of a million—the maximum that can be usefully expended at once—has been assigned for that purpose and the remaining three-quarters of a million has been allocated to different Railway systems in India for general improvements.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON DOLLARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Secretary of State for India has intimated that the rate of exchange on the dollar for the quarter ending 31st December 1907 will be the same as for the quarter ending 30th September 1907, *viz.*, 2*s.* 2*d.* at Hongkong and China stations; 2*s.* 4*d.* in the Straits Settlements.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

Mr. G. Ross's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Graham Ross, cross-examined by Mr. Norton, gave the following evidence in Arbuthnot and Co.'s case:—

Q.—Did Arbuthnot and Co. float the Industrials for making an improper use of it for themselves?

A.—I cannot answer.

Q.—Do you suggest as an Accountant that Arbuthnot and Co. made any benefit from the floatation of the Industrials?

A.—I do not know whether they did or not.

Q.—Will you go further in your intellectual charts and concede they did not?

A. I don't think they did.

Q.—May I take it that there is nothing in the financial landscape which stands out so prominently as to justify you to say that they benefited out of the Industrials—any one fact or series of facts?

A.—I don't think they did. Witness (continuing)—I don't think there is any ugliness in the accounts which could make one say they derived benefit out of the Industrials. Arbuthnot and Company were entitled to charge remuneration for their work. They did not charge anything, though they would be entitled to charge the office establishment to the Industrials. I do not know what the establishment cost. If Mr. Malcolm Arbuthnot was in charge of the Industrials, I, as Accountant, would have passed his salary out of the money of the Industrials. I would have similarly passed the salaries of the subordinate officials who worked for the Industrials. If the office establishment cost Rs. 2,000 a month it would be a legitimate charge on the Industrials. The establishment charges would amount to Rs. 48,000 for two years at that rate. I do not know what amount Arbuthnot and Co. should charge the Industrials for godown-rent, house-rent, and commission for general supervision. That may amount to another Rs. 2,000 a month. I am not aware that the Industrials had at one time 1,000 gunny bags in the godowns of Arbuthnot and Co. If that was a fact, Arbuthnot and Co. would be entitled to charge godown-rent. All these do not show that the Industrials were formed for the sole benefit of Arbuthnot and Co. The fact that Sir George put his own son-in-law's money—to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000—into this concern tends to show that the business was a honest one. The fact that Sir George allowed his own sister to invest £ 30,000, and allowed his brother-in-law, Mr. Boyle, to invest Rs. 50,000 in the Preference shares of the Company, shows that the concern was a honest one.

Mr. Norton then cross-examined Mr. Ross with reference to the third count, that is, the charge of mis-applying the property of the Industrials by lending two lakhs to the Mysore Sugar Company for the purposes of the firm, Arbuthnot and Co. knowing the Sugar Company to be in an insolvent condition and of mis-appropriating to his own use the said sum of two lakhs.

Mr. Ross said in cross-examination that having got 2½ lakhs from the Sugar Company, Arbuthnot and Company paid Rs. 2 lakhs to the Bank of Madras towards the extinction of 7 lakhs due by Chittavalsa and Cement. The remaining ½ lakh was paid to the Bank in reduction of a 5-lakhs promissory note of theirs endorsed over by the Industrials. There is nothing wrong in that transaction. Arbuthnot and Co. had still to get 2½ lakhs from the Mysore Sugar Company. If Arbuthnot and Co. desire to transfer the sum of 2 lakhs out of 2½ lakhs to the Industrials, and if the Mysore Sugar Company was instructed to borrow 2 lakhs from the Industrials and hand it over to Arbuthnot and Company in order that the Sugar Company might give them an effective second charge upon the five lakhs Debentures issued to the Bank of Madras for the loan of 2½ lakhs, assuming that the Debentures were good, there is nothing wrong in the transaction if it was a suitable thing for the Industrials to invest their money upon. Arbuthnot and Co. were indirectly benefitted by this transaction. Arbuthnot and Co. did not get any cash benefit. No cash passed. The indirect benefit was that it helped the Mysore Sugar Company to pay Arbuthnot and Co. for the blocks they had sold. The net result was that the Industrials were made creditors to the Sugar Company instead of Arbuthnot and Co. This procedure reduced the amount of the indebtedness of Arbuthnot and Co. to the Industrials by 2 lakhs. There is nothing wrong in this transaction. From Arbuthnot and Co's point of view, the position of the Industrials was bettered, inasmuch as they got substituted security of Debentures instead of unsecured indebtedness, provided that the Debentures were good. The date of this transaction is the 12th of July, 1906. If the transfer had been made in view of impending insolvency, it was distinctly for the benefit of the Industrials. This does not support the statement that the Industrials were formed to enable Arbuthnot and Co., to suck that Company dry. I accept your statement that Rs. 9,000 was the profit earned in 1903 by the Goribundur factory. If the interest on capital laid out by Arbuthnot and Co. on the concern was Rs. 55,000, and if the profits over and above that amounted to Rs. 19,000, the total profits from Arbuthnot and Co's point of view amounted to Rs. 74,000. Including interest, no profit was earned in 1904. In 1905, there was also a loss of Rs. 50,000, excluding interest. Leaving out interest, the Company earned Rs. 25,000 in three years. The matter of interest was a question for adjustment between the then owner of the factory and its subsequent owner. I am not aware of the fact that Sir George contemplated that the Industrials should own the Mysore Sugar Co. If that was a fact, the question of abatement of interest for the benefit of the Industrials might be settled by consent. That would make the Sugar Company more paying and more valuable. At the time the Sugar Company was transferred to the Industrials, the Company was not in a sound condition.

In the course of cross-examination yesterday evening, Mr. Ross said:—I am not responsible for the third count. Since last Friday I have had consultation with the Crown to discuss the evidence already given. I don't think there is anything which I wish to take back. There is no statement of mine which I wish to modify. My final reason for regarding the 5 lakhs as live credit depends upon my interpretation of the contract. I discussed my interpretation with Mr. Powell. I think they, the Crown, accept my construction.

My construction of the clause is that the Industrials should pay 24 lakhs shares, 9 lakhs pro notes, and 7 lakhs to the Bank on account of Chittavalsa and Cement.

In concluding his cross-examination, Mr. Norton said that he was entitled to know what construction the Crown intended to put on the clause, so that he might know what he had to meet.

Mr. Powell declined to disclose his case piecemeal.

Mr. Norton also asked his Lordship to-day how he intended to direct the Jury in regard to the construction to be placed on the clause so that Counsel might address his arguments to the Jury, as on the construction of the clause, depended his line of defence. His Lordship declined to give a ruling at this stage.

Mr. Powell then proceeded with the re-examination of Mr. Ross.

LATER.

Mr. Powell continued the re-examination of Mr. Ross to-day and endeavoured to prove that the Marikanave concession taken over by the Industrials from Arbuthnot and Co. in July, 1906 for one lakh, was not a legitimate extensions and that if the Industrial funds had not been expended on extensions and other investments, shown in the Industrials 1906 balance sheet there would have been no necessity to raise money by debenture, arguing that there was sufficient money for the Company to carry out extensions referred to in 1905 balance sheet.

Mr. Powell in course of the re-examination of Mr. Ross having put in a new document namely the hypothetical balance sheet drawn up by Mr. Ross, his Lordship allowed Mr. Norton to cross-examine Mr. Ross regarding that document.

Mr. Norton maintained that this trial balance sheet was from the Accountant's point of view, defective, the cash balance, there shown of Rs. 54,715 being insufficient to meet current expenditure and to repay loans of the Industrials.

Mr. Ross would not admit this.

Mr. Powell then continued the re-examination.

In a Consular report issued by the Washington Bureau of Manufactures, it is stated that last year Germany produced 22,000 automobiles, the United States, 58,000, France 55,000, England 27,000, Italy 18,000 and Belgium 12,000. In 1902 the United States produced only 314 machines, as against 24,000 by France.

ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

The "Bengalee's" Account.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The *Bengalee* publishes the following telegram to-day, dated "Chandpore, September 2.—There was a good deal of uproar here yesterday morning when a European official connected with a European firm came in collision with some Mahomedan jute *beparis*. The story is shortly told. The European offered rude behaviour to the *beparis* with the result that high words passed which eventually led to a serious assault on the European. The assault was so severe that the European fell down on the ground and lay prostrate for some time. At last he extricated himself from his rather unenviable position and ran to his bungalow for his gun. But in the meantime the police came up and saved the situation. The matter has not been placed in Court as the European is unwilling to tell the shameful tale of his humiliation in public.

EUROPEANS ASSAULTED AT DINAJPUR.

Assailants still Unidentified.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The two Europeans assaulted by Bengali students at Dinajpur were the brothers Lazarus, Opticians of Calcutta. The *Englishman's* report shows that it has been a wanton and unprovoked assault, whilst Native papers say that one of the brothers first struck a Native student. Police inquiry, pending the identification of mobbers, seems difficult.

"SANDHYA" PROSECUTION."

Editor and Printer Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Editor and Printer of the *Sandhya* vernacular newspaper were arrested this morning on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under Section 124 A of the Penal Code with reference to the article "Real Significance of Arrests for Sedition" published in that paper. Both were released on a bail of Rs. 500 with two sureties for the same amount each.

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 3.

Nand Kishore who was arrested under Sections 147 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code in connection with the riot in Lahore on April 16 last, was placed before the Lahore District Magistrate and formally remanded for a week.

Amba Pershad, Manager of "Indis," Arrested under Section 124A, is ill and has not yet been brought into Court.

JUTE DRUMMERS' STRIKE ENDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3,

Serajgunge Jute drummers strike is at an end. Armed police are patrolling the business quarters of the city and business was resumed on Monday, but the drummers are not re-employed as drumming Jute is considered unnecessary.

ACCIDENTS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Two accidents have been reported as having occurred on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on Sunday—one near Anara Station between Purulia and Adra where a small Bridge has been scoured out due to the heavy rainfall that had taken place in Chota Nagpur during the last day or two. The latest report is that rain still continues and it is not probable that a diversion round the bridge can be prepared in under five or six days. In the meantime passengers for Purulia will meet with some inconvenience in transhipping at the scene of accident. Before the bridge gave way the bank had settled and a goods train that was passing over was derailed, but there was no loss of life.

The second accident was the derailment of a goods train at Gombarria Station on the main line between Khargpur and Sini due to breakage of a rail. Four wagons were derailed which blocked the line. Passengers by the up Bombay mail, who left Calcutta on Sunday and Monday have had to tranship at the scene of accident. It is expected that the road will be cleared during Monday night, though the work is being much hampered by heavy rain.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Returns for Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The return of accidents on Indian Railways for the twelve months ended 31st December shows that accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., caused the death of 50 persons and injury to 364 persons against 23 and 270 during the previous year. Other accidents occasioned the death of 1,225 persons and injury to 701 persons. One hundred and fifty-five of the former and 368 of the latter were passengers, the remainder being persons passing over level-crossings, trespassers, suicides and others. Of railway or contractors' servants, 341 were killed and 451 injured. Altogether 1,614 persons were killed and 1,494 injured during the year under review as against 1,305 and 1,293 in the previous year.

The East Indian reported the largest number of accidents and the largest number of killed, 4 passengers and 10 servants, while the Madras Railway reported the largest number of persons injured, fifty-three passengers and fourteen servants.

FLOODS IN JAIPUR AND CUTTACK.

Harrowing Tales of Distress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

A Cuttack correspondent sends further reports of the floods in Jaipur and throughout Cuttack District. He says:—Harrowing tales of misery caused by floods in the Kendrapara and Jaipur sub-divisions are reaching us. The rivers Baini and Baitarani have overflowed their banks and the whole tract between them has been overflooded. Many villages are absolutely submerged and nearly 1,700 houses have been washed away. The distress of the people, who have thus been driven from their homes, is of the most pitiable description.

Mr. Garret, the District Magistrate of Cuttack, has proceeded to the scene.

TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Despatch under Preparation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Government of India have practically accepted the main recommendations of the Telegraph Committee and a Despatch is under preparation for transmission to the Secretary of State.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Major C. E. H. Connell, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major T. B. Hawks transferred to the 75th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 3rd June.

Staff.—Captain E. H. H. Elliot, 58th Battery, R. F. A., to be Orderly Officer to the Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army, for the ensuing inspection season, with effect from 1st September.

The extension of leave granted to Captain W. L. Maxwell, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry, is cancelled, he having returned to duty at the expiration of his original leave.

BOMBAY.—Arrivals—September 3.—Clark, Major, A. V. D. on duty from Bellary.

James, Lt., 127th Baluchis, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURE.—September 3.—James, Lt. 127th Baluchis, on duty, to Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER, 3.

The following Officers of the British Service are admitted to the Indian Army and posted to the Regiments stated.

2nd Lieut Cahusac, South Wales Borderers, to 36th Horse.

Lieut. B. Blood, East Yorks, to 114th Mahrattas.

Lieut. Allen, S. Staffords, to 32nd Lancers.

Lieut. Yates of the Leicesters to 103rd Infantry.

2nd Lieut G. Turner of the Cheshires to the 1st Battn, 5th Gurkhas.

2nd Lieut. C. D. Daly of the Suffolks to 32nd Pioneers.

2nd Lieut. Brookes of the Bedfords to 101st Grenadiers.

2nd Lieut. Bridge, 77th Coy, R. G. A. to 94th Infantry.

2nd Lieut, Fowle, Munster Fusiliers, to 40th Pathans.

2nd Lieut. Marshall of the Devons to 35th Sikhs.

2nd Lieut. Kennedy, R. I. Rifles to 1st Battn, 39th Garhwalis.

Capt. Henley, 1st Oxfordshire L. I., has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st Bucks Volr. Rifle Corps.

Major M. S. Eyre, R. G. A., is posted to No. 89 Coy., R. G. A. *vice* Major Chepwell, retired.

Major C. J. Percival, D. S. O., R. G. A., is posted to No. 81 Co., R G. A. *vice* Major Young retired.

Capt. A. Adams, R. E., is permitted to retire from the service.

The following R. A. Officers have been selected for appointment to Native Mountain Batteries:—

Capt. C. R. Kelly and Lieut. E. S. Allsup to No. 31 Battery.

Major Williamson, Lieut H. C. T. Dowding and Lieut. F. E. Spencer to No. 32 Battery.

In the past a new member of a Volunteer Corps who has served in a similar branch of the regular forces or had been returned as an efficient in a similar corps of the Volunteer force has been regarded as a trained Volunteer, that is to say, he has been held to be exempt from the recruits' course. In future, new members will be so regarded at the discretion of the Officer Commanding if they have served at least six months in the regular forces irrespective of the branch or if they have previously been returned as efficients in a Volunteer unit of any arm.

As a minor result of the abolition of Commands General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades are, in future, to sanction the transfers of native soldiers provided for by the conditions of service in cases where promotions of native officers or non-commissioned officers are concerned.

Transfers of other native ranks will be made under the orders of the Brigade Commander. The decision of the War Office that plumes will not be worn when the order of dress is "review order staff in blue" is being made applicable to India. In this order of dress General and Staff Officers will wear spikes in helmets.

The following Officers have been selected for the ensuing Gunnery Staff course at the Ordnance College Woolwich:—

Captain R. D. Crawford, W. N. Leggett, H. Morrice, and Lieut D. A. Sandford, all of the R.G.R. and Captain L. B. Montresor R. F. A.

The Government of India have approved of Officers of the Indian army and of the Indian Medical Service counting up to one year of the time spent on half pay for promotion and pension if their transfer to the half pay list was due to medical unfitness caused by Civil duty while in Civil employ.

RELIEF SEASON MOVEMENTS.

Changes in Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The following changes are made in the programme of movements of R. I. M. Vessels during the ensuing relief season:—

No. 62 Company R. G. A. leaves Bombay for Aden on 1st October in the "Dufferin" No. 61 Company K. G. A. embarking at Aden on 11th idem on her return journey to Bombay.

No. 77 Company R. G. A. goes from Bombay to Rangoon in the "Northbrooke" on 25th September instead of 28th November.

31st Pioneers leave Aden in the "Northbrooke" for Madras on 20th January instead of 13th September.

NEW GURKHA BATTALION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 3.

The proposed alteration in the numbering of certain Gurkha Regiments, consequent on the raising of the new Battalion, has now been definitely settled. As stated sometime ago, it was probable that the 7th becomes the 2nd Battalion of the 8th Gurkhas, while the 2nd the 10th which has been divided into two and ordered to recruit up to full strength, will become the 1st and 2nd of the 7th Gurkhas.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Presidential Election.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Nagpur, September 2.—The Congress Reception Committee completed the voting for the presidential election yesterday at midnight. The total number of members was about 800. Rashtriya Mandal who worked for Tilak secured only 26 votes. The moderate majority was overwhelming.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

Site Pronounced Satisfactory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

With the exception of recommendations as to structural arrangements, the Special Engineer to the Committee appointed to report on the site of the Victoria Memorial Hall unhesitatingly recommend the Trustees to proceed with the work in the full assurance that completely satisfactory results will be attained.

CHOLERA IN HUGHLI DIVISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The *Bengalee* says that cholera in a more or less epidemic form is raging in many of the towns on both banks of the Hughli due to the installation of septic tanks which flow into the river.

QUETTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 31.

At the Club Theatre, on the 27th instant, a Variety performance was given by the Quetta Amateur Dramatic Company, and was most successful in every way. All who took part in the performance are to be heartily congratulated, for the audience had a thoroughly enjoyable evening, and are looking forward with pleasure to more stage productions by the Q. A. D. C., the members of which have displayed so much talent during the present season.

On the 28th instant, a grand Fancy Dress subscription Ball was held at the Railway Institute, prizes being awarded by a Committee of Officers for the best and most original fancy dress worn by either lady or gentleman.

There were many very handsome dresses, the best character-costumes being "C. I. V." (in which Mrs. McCarthy won the Ladies' first prize), "Pawnbroker's Shop" (a cleverly got-up costume worn by Mrs. Murphy), "Butterfly" (a lovely dress worn by Miss Ackenwal), "Gipsy" and "Scarlet Mystery"; this last being a compliment to Mr. Edward Branscombe's "Scarlet Mysteries". Mr. Biggerstaff as "Arab Chief" was awarded the gentlemen's first prize, his costume being finely carried out. Another striking costume that won a good deal of admiration was Mr. Ryan's "Yeoman of the Guard." It would take up too much space to describe all the representations, but there were many very handsome character-costumes which were worn to advantage in the appropriately-decorated ball-room. Dancing went with a swing throughout the night and all the dancers felt regret when it was time for the ball to break up.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

Lady Windermere's Fan.

WHY it should have been thought that Oscar Wilde's plays should be anathema has never been quite clear. Yet so it was. Then suddenly a bold manager, we believe Mr. George Alexander, ventured on a revival. Certainly the author's name was carefully excluded from all advertisements and programmes. But everybody knew and everybody went. To-day, perhaps, we are wiser, for we remember that "the play's the thing" and if the play be good are ready to pay all homage to the writer. "Lady Windermere's Fan" stands out from all the rest of Wilde's plays because it lacks that strain of iodolence, despite which his writing always gripped his audience. To the old material which he always used Wilde brings wit and mischief till the 'old stuff' gleams and twinkles with comic lights direct or refracted. In a sense it is all exotic. Real English people never talked for long together like those of Wilde's. Of course, the line of paradox is natural enough; paradox is inevitable in social groups where saltness of speech is a point of honour and wit is not universal, for paradox is the announcement of a sense of the necessity of brilliancy, with or without the power to achieve it. But the play of mind of Wilde's Londoners of quality is that of English men and women whom a very witty Frenchman or Irishman is coaching, prompting, briefing, and at the same time watching, delicately mocking. Behind the immediate gaiety and irony of their talk you feel a reserve of irony not given to them but playing upon them and through them on their audience; it comes out in the more obvious epigrams, thrown like little bombs as if to match with their shouted emphasis some assumed dulness and literalness in the hearer's mind. Perhaps the best story ever told of Wilde's wit is that of the lady who asked him when lecturing on "Art in the Home," how best to arrange a screen. "My dear lady," he replied, "don't arrange it. Let it occur." If we did not know better it might be thought that it was on this principle he wrote his plays. Perhaps it was, all-governed by unerring instinct.

The story of "Lady Windermere's Fan" is really the story of all society comedies. A woman makes a false step, leaves her home, husband and infant daughter in a moment of madness. The child grows up into a beautiful woman, and marries the man of her heart. About this time her mother appears on the scene, that is, twenty years after, having discovered that her daughter had married well. She poses as a young woman, and forces her way into Society through her son-in-law whom she has been blackmailing. She is the talk of the town, and a friend of her daughter's husband, who is himself in love with the young wife, tells her that her husband is false to her, and persuades her to elope with him. The mother accidently discovers the true state of affairs, and saves her child from the fatal step she is about to take. In doing so, she compromises her own reputation. In the end the wife and husband are reconciled. If ever Wilde had troubled to point a moral in this case it undoubtedly would have been "He that is without fault cast the first stone." Miss Hamer played Mrs. Erlynne, with slight exceptions, carefully on the lines of Miss Marion Terry and fully came up to the expectations we had formed of her in the part, played in fact better than we have ever yet seen her. Miss Violet Vorley had a fuller part than usual and took the fullest advantage of it, giving an excellent representation of the devoted wife torn with doubts as to her husband's fidelity. Mr. Claude King, as Lord Windermere, played with great power and feeling. The part necessitates exceedingly distinct characterisation with many sudden changes and Mr. King missed no opportunity. Mr. Pease was perhaps a little too impressive as Lord Darlington, but Mr. Cotter as "Cecil" Graham was excellent. Amongst the minor characters with which the author loved to salt his lighter passages two stood out very prominently. Both Mr. Sanders and Mr. Bown were admirably cast. Mr. Sanders played the innocently worldly wise "Mr. Dumby" and scored pits throughout while as "Tabby" Lorton Mr. Bown was as good as he was as the bruglar in "Raffles" which is saying a very great deal. The general verdict of those present was that it was the best performance the Company has given this season.

To-night "The Sign of the Cross" will be played, while to-morrow will be presented, for the first time, "The Intervener" a four act Society Comedy of strong interest by Carlton Stubbs.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE IN A HINDU FAMILY.

A tragic occurrence took place in Bombay on Sunday in the family of Mr. Chunilals Nagindas Shroff, a wealthy member of the Mondh Bania caste, which was caused general grief in the community. He was a leading "Shethia" of his caste, and had charge as agent of the New Great Eastern Mills, Jafferally Mill at Surat and several Presses in the mofussil. He lived with his family in a bungalow at Walkeshwar, but on Friday last he and the family removed to his bungalow in Girgaum Back Road with a view to proceed for change of air to Barsee. Every preparation had been made for the journey, when, a couple of hours before the party could start for Barsee, Mr. Chunilal was attacked with cholera and died from its effects on Sunday. His body was burned in the Sonapur burning ground; but scarcely had the funeral party returned to his bungalow after cremation, when they were much concerned to learn that Mr. Chunilal's widow—she had been so only a few hours—was also attacked with cholera. The utmost exertions were made to save her, but without success; and she fell a victim to the disease at midnight. Meanwhile, at 6 o'clock the same evening, Mr. Ramdas, the only son of Mr. Chunilal, who had been attacked with cholera, died in the family bungalow. Only about four hours before his widowed mother. Thus the three deaths in the family, following each other in quick succession, caused a great sensation in the caste, and evoked much general sympathy. Mr. Chunilal leaves behind him his aged mother and Mr. Ramdass's son, aged four months, to inherit his large estate.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

An earthquake, of which the origin was at a distance of something like five thousand miles, was registered on the Simla Seismograph last night, the first tremour beginning about twenty-one [illegible] forty minutes.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Scots "A" Finish Third.

Yesterday the Scots "A" met the Rovers on the Cooperage under most favourable conditions and a most exciting game was seen, being open till the last. The two points gained by the military team now secures them the third place in the League table and it is just as well the Gymkhana won on Monday or they would have lost the silver medals. With four new men, all the halves and the inside right, doing good service the Rovers made a game fight. They had to pick up a custodian on the line who turned out to be very useful and saved well, but Tyler having an injured ankle made the right wing very weak. Owing to their team being short the game was not started till past 6·10 and concluded in a very bad light just when the excitement was at its height.

Facing the Band Stand, the Scots had very much the better of early exchanges till at last a miss-kick by the left back gave the Rovers a corner which Tyler sent behind. The Scots inside right, who played an excellent game, put in a fine run but Hotz kept him off and when he got on again his shot was well saved. Another corner was secured by the Rovers through Evans who placed it nicely, but the centre shot high. Lay broke away promisingly to the left where Evans' centre was charged down and the opposing right wing got away for his inside to send over. Each in turn pressed and the Scots' inside right and left wing tested the custodian who saved excellently as also one from the centre. The inside left's shot was headed out by the left half, but coming to him again he put through easily though appearing distinctly off-side. Some exchange kicks led to a run and fine shot by Evans just to the left and again he gave Tyler a chance but he was found off-side. Up again, Lay looked like scoring and the right back gave a corner which was saved and cleared as half time arrived.

Royal Scots............ ..... 1 Goal
Rovers......................... Nil.

On re-starting, Ramsay put in a rush for the Scots but was pulled up and then the right wing shot to the right. From a centre from the left both the centre and inside left came within an ace, the goal-keeper saving grandly, he being fouled the ball was cleared. Lay got on and gave out to Evans who put in a long run and fine centre and the left back miss-kicking sent into his own goal, thus equalising matters. Up and down play followed till Ramsay got on and with a left-footed shot hit the left post. A centre from the left wing saw the inside right miss an easy chance and Lay twice started rushes with long kicks. When the ball returned Ramsay seemed off-side and hesitated but, not being given, shot just over. A shot by the inside right was well saved and he then shot hard to the right, the left half then saving both a shot from him and from the left wing. The ball coming across again, however, the right wing got on and lobbed the ball in easily and put the Scots ahead again. They were up again but a shot by the left wing being saved Lay got away with a long run and was joined near goal by the inside right, but they were cleared for the Scots' forwards to be found off-side but they were up again and both the centre and inside right went very near before they were sent back. Lay for the Rovers shot well, but to the right, as the whistle went at 7-20 p.m. with the players scarcely recognisable.

Royal Scots "A"........................ 2 goals.
Rovers .... 1 goal.

Sergt.-Major Pett referred.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Civil Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 3.

This match was continued to-day when the I. C. S. resumed their first innings. The lot compile 172 against the Poona Gymkhana's 272. The I. C. S. went in again and scored 168 all told. Half an hour before drawing stumps the Poona Gymkhana began their second venture and for one wicket down they piled up 72. Wickham and Tillard being not out the rest did not bat. The Gymkhana accordingly won by nine wickets and 4 runs. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Lucas, st Curtis, b Campbell	11	Graham, b Elliott	12
Mr Wickham, not out	39	not out	32
Mr Tillard, c Macgregor, b Campbell	83	not out	27
Major Field, c Meade, b Campbell	24	Did not bat	
Mr Ling, l-b-w Elliott	2		
Mr Armytage, c Elliott, b Campbell	4		
Mr Hamilton, b Kirk	24		
Mr Lowman, b Kirk	12		
Mr Leahy, b Campbell	17		
Mr Francis, c Kirk, b Campbell	44		
Extras	21	Extras	1
Total	272	Total	72

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Arthur, run out	9	b Leahy	0
Mr Elliott, c Phillips, b Leahy	3	b Francis	5
Mr Campbell, b Leahy	25	c Ling, b Field	54
Mr Graham, c and b Field	0	b Ling	8
Mr Mead, b Tillard	26	Lucas, b Field	34
Mr Curtis, b Field	31	c Lucas, b Tillard	11
Mr Kirk, b Field	22	run out	8
Mr Orr, b Field	11	b Armytage	7
Mr Macgregor, c Wickham, b Leahy	8	not out	0
Mr Roper, b Ling	11	l-b-w, b Armytage	0
Mr Green, not out	5	c and b Ling	12
Extras	21	Extras	29
Total	174	Total	168

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. DADVIDNIA C. C.

This match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade Ground and resulted in a win for the Islamites by 64 runs.

Messrs. Usuff Beig, Shaikh Ahmed, Shaikh Hussein and Dada Mian contributed 31-12-10 and 10 respectively, while Y. J. Mahajan and Aryamani made 6 and 5 runs each.

Mr. Abban took 5 wickets for 15 and Tamboowala 4 for 3 runs only.

The Dadvidnia C. C. was dismissed for 25 runs.

CRICKET.

GOVT. MIDDLE SCHOOL AHMEDABAD vs. BROACH HIGH SCHOOL 3rd ELEVEN.

This match was played on Sunday, at Broach. Result :—Broach High School won by 7 wickets and 2 runs. Scores :—

AHMEDABAD MIDDLE SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Jamnadas c Khambata	2	b Mehta	0
Mohanlal b Khambata	0	b Mehta	0
Tavari l-b-w Khambata	0	b Khambata	13
Popatlal b Mehta	0	b Mehta	0
Chhotalal M b Khambata	4	b Mehta	0
Mohanlal K b Mehta	7	not out	0
Anant b Khambata	0	b Khambata	5
Moti, run out	0	b Mehta	2
Chhotalal H, not out	3	c Khambata	0
Munshi b Khambata	1	b Mehta	5
Manilal c Mehta	0	b Khambata	1
Extras	8	Extras	5
Total	25	Total	31

BROACH HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Komanala, G D b Ferari	3	b Ferari	5
Bharucha E c Popat	4	b Ferari	7
Munshi A G b Ferari	12	b Ferari	0
Kanga H, c Popat	2	not out	9
Gandhi P N, c Popat	4	Did not bat	
Mehta B D self out Ferari	0		
Desai J B, b Terari	1		
Dastur B J, b Anant	0		
Khambata J, c Popat	5		
Kapadia D B, b Terari	0		
Desai H V, not out	0		
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	35	Total	25

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Agent. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

POONA RACES.

Horses Scratched for First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA SEPTEMBER 3.

The following horses are scratched for next Saturday's meeting :—

Yerrowda Plate.—Refuge Bay, Umutbee, Craig, Corrie Boy, Sir Galahad, Preparation, Lady Metal, Sermon, Dulcimer, Killeevah, Stir About.

H. H. First Aga Khan Commemoration Plate.—Money Spinner, Moonim (late Kaleecharan), Berlin, Sherlock, Hades, Alma, Nooman, Egypt, The Barb, Vasco, Joker, Swordsman, Antica, Madras, Gladiator Adjutant.

Maiden Plate,—Madrid, Angler, Nippon, Salaanio, Royal Red, Mumbra, Moonlb Pasha, Gafal, Express, Dumra, Meerjan, Higborn, Kour Saheb, Royal Visit, Company, Maharaja, Calcutta.

New Plate.—Little Admiral Eminent.

The Lilliputs.—Sabah, Andry, Sir Jamal, Square, Scipio, Liberal, Saeed, Mafiud, Shanwar.

Additional Races for the 4th Day.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER 1907.

THE VISITORS PLATE.—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and 3rd Rs. 200.

A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1905.

Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Monday, 16th September, 1907.—Distance 1 mile.

Entrance.—Monday, 9th September, (when race will close) Rs. 15, with Rs. 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m. on Saturday, 14th September, and Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 6 p.m. on Monday, 16th September, 1907.

SELLING PLATE.—Rs. 1,200, out of which second receives Rs. 200 and 3rd Rs. 100.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500.

Handicap to be published by 8 a.m., on Monday, 16th September, 1907.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Entrance.—Monday, 9th September, (when race will close) Rs. 10, with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 7 p. m., on Saturday, 14th September, and Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 6 p. m., on Monday, 16th September, 1907.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

The Rat Campaign.

Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, is energetic as ever in adopting all possible measures against a recrudescence of plague next season. Noticing that the number of plague infected rats has been on the increase in the Mandvi Ward, this officer feels anxious about it and is trying his best to kill as many rats as his Department possibly can. The great difficulty in the way is the mistaken kindness of the different Hindu communities living in the Mandvi Ward, who have hitherto been found, without exception, to hinder and protest against the measures adopted for killing rats. These people object to taking life, no matter how insignificant, on religious grounds. But the Health Officer is trying his best to reason and argue with them and impress upon them the great good and benefit which the public at large derives from these measures. He has even told them that the Epidemic Diseases Act empowers him not only to enter their houses or godowns but to make them leave the place and disinfect the building or room, and nobody can prevent him killing all the rats he might find there. To save themselves all this trouble and the general public the danger of infection, the Hindus living in the "B" Ward could not do better than assist the Health Department and not increase the chance of having many more infected rats in the locality. The case may be more clearly put as under :

Before plague makes its appearance in a house, the rat mortality generally gives warning and a case occurs amongst the people in a house near which rats have been found. The people have now come to know that there is some connection between the rat mortality and the occurrence of plague cases in a certain locality. The rats go about from one place to another and they carry infection from place to place and render the task of controlling plague, when it is once spread, very difficult. It is therefore necessary that the public should co-operate with the Health Department to destroy as many rats as possible. The rains have now stopped and as it is the breeding season for rats the present is the fittest occasion for a campaign against rats. Previous years' experience has shown that the disease generally commences from the Mandvi section every year. This year the epidemic appears to have been commenced in "B" Ward (south), Mandvi, Chukla and Market sections as will be seen from the following number of infected rats found in these three sections :—

	No. of dead rats.	No. of infected rats.
26th	107	7
27th	96	9
28th	103	17
29th	127	11
30th	125	15

If, therefore, the people of "B" Ward (south) were to co-operate with the Health Department in laying baits and thus removing as many rats as possible, the progress of infection can be arrested at an early stage and it would be possible to save many lives. Whenever a dead or infected rat is found, the room or godown should be turned out, cleaned, and disinfected. The Municipality has the power to serve a notice under the Epidimic Diseases Act on any person occupying a room or godown in which an infected rat is found, to clean and disinfect it ; and unless the people help them it is likely they will have to resort to this action. It is intended to publish daily the total mortality, the number of plague infected rats found in different sections as well as the mortality from plague, so that the public may know where the danger of infection is great, and co-operate with the Municipal officers in reducing the number of rats as much as possible.

The Health Department publishes the following table showing the number of infected rats found among the total caught and destroyed on Monday last in various parts of the city :—

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Infected.
A	24	39	nil
B	154	127	11
C	33	60	1
D	76	32	nil
E	165	56	nil
F & G	67	0	nil
Total	519	314	12

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARCHI, SEPTEMBER 3.

Total tenders for the Karachi Port Trust Loan of fourteen lakhs amounted to Rs. 30,56,000. The highest rate was Rs. 101.

All tenders of Rs. 93-14-0 and over were accepted in full and Rs. 94,000 at Rs. 93-12-0.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

INDIAN JULY TRADE RETURNS.

Last month when reviewing the official returns of India's overseas trade for June, writes the "Pioneer's" commercial correspondent at Calcutta, I referred to the general complaint of bad trade. The same cry is to be heard to-day. The Banks complain that that there are no ready bills making, and not many forward, but they would be quite contented if they could see trade just now sufficiently lively to move some of the rupees from their repleted coffers, and enable them to earn interest on even a portion of the large sums which are lying idle. This complaint is universal, from the Bank of Bengal down to the smallest banking institution, and even the lowering of their bill rates to the lowest level of the year, fails to attract any appreciable quantity of bills, the conclusion being that they are not there. On the top of this conclusion come the returns of India's trade for July, than which nothing can be more satisfactory, looked at solely from the point of view of volume and value they go to prove that there has been, and is, a large trade doing, much large indeed than in the same month of 1906, or of any preceding year. The exports of merchandise have reached the grand total of Rs. 16,40,17,381, or nearly Rs. 65 crores for the four months, the excess over last year for the two periods being Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 130 crores respectively. Treasure nowadays is not exported in any considerable quantity, and it only adds Rs. 59 lakhs to the above total for July.

FEATURES OF THE EXPORTS.

The usual sharp contrast is to be noted between the exports of raw materials and of manufactured articles, the value of the former being about double that of the letter, and of this letter, jute goods contribute fully half the total, and more than half the improvement. In the export, however, of manufactured articles, there is year by year a steady improvement but except in the case of jute and cotton, there is no competition in any degree for the raw materials which go in such large quantities to other countries, and come back to India in another shape silk, wool, hides and skins certainly leave the country raw, but the hardly worth value exported is very small, and so far consideration, except as a basis for the development of manufactured better things. Hides and skins may, perhaps, be excepted from this summary, for their trade seems to be increasing while that in raw-hides and skins is getting less. The cotton goods exported are almost entirely yarn, the piece-goods being on a very modest scale. For yarn, China continues an indifferent customer, and, although western markets and the Straits Settlements have more than doubled their purchases, there is a shrinkage of nearly Rs. 19¼ lakhs in the value exported compared with last year. Cotton and seeds went away on a very large scale, the value of the former being given as Rs. 1,35,70,454, representing over 44,000 tons, nearly double last year's export for July, the excess in value being Rs. 135 lakhs. The total weight of seeds all told exported was 184,202 tons linseed, rapeseed and cotton-seed providing more than three-fourths between them. The declared value was Rs. 2,59,21,501 showing an excess of Rs. 172 lakhs and Rs. 194 lakhs over the two previous years. Jute only contributed Rs. 36,96,000 on a weight of 12,564 tons, three times as much as in the previous year, the excess of value being Rs. 213 lakhs. Wheat has not been a large article of export during the month, but for the four months it shows an excess of nearly Rs. 7 lakhs compared with 1906, though a shortage of Rs. 176 lakhs alongside 1905, Karachi alone has kept up its figures Bombay and Bengal having failed to make any show. The figures for rice are well maintained at Rs. 117 lakhs value, and of tea at Rs. 11¼ lakhs, both showing a substantial improvement for the month and for the four months. Manganese ore, which showed signs of slacker ing off, seems to have recovered, its export value of Rs. 8,88,545 being double that of the previous July, but an excess of only Rs. 6¼ lakhs for the four months shows this total to be exceptionally large. Opium is valued at Rs. 8 lakhs less for the month, but the first months show Rs. 14 lakhs to the good.

IMPORT RETURNS.

The import returns are as well up to expectation as are those just reviewed, and they are perhaps more satisfactory inasmuch as they show a remarkably even run of improvement. Of the 43 items into which the various heads are spilt up, only ten fail to show an improvement, and there are of comparatively small importance, such as chemicals, precious stones paint, etc. The total value of imported merchandise is Rs. 10,32,66,477, showing an improvement of Rs 258 lakhs on 1906 and Rs. 338 lakhs on 1905. Imports of treasure were large, gold to the value of Rs. 243 lakhs and silver Rs. 91 1-2 lakhs coming in showing a combined surplus of Rs. 124 lakhs. The value of cotton piece-goods is well maintained, all descriptions showing better imports, the total excess being Rs. 93 1/2 lakhs. White goods, though second in value. show the largest increase ; the value of cotton goods imported over the four months is Rs. 1,322 lakhs being better than 1906 by Rs. 127 lakhs and than 1905 by Rs. 178 lakhs. Motor-cars are now specified and the figures quite confirm the increasing number of these which are to be seen in Calcutta, and it is almost certain that they will go on increasing year by year. The bulk of the trade seems to be in British cars, the value from that source being Rs, 2,05,384, France coming second with only Rs. 16,731. For the four months the value all told was Rs. 12,43,619 as against Rs. 8,97,398 last year : Rupees 24 lakhs was spent on matches during the four months. Rs, 49 lakhs on glass and glassware, Rs. 33 lakhs on paper and Rs. 13 3-4 lakhs on stationery. In metals, etc., the total value of the division being Rs. 244 1-4 lakhs, there is an increase of Rs. 77 1-4 lakhs, machinery being accountable for Rs. 11,77,634, and railway plant and rolling stock for Rs. 21,19,497. The Railway Board, under date Simla, 15th August, have just issued their second report showing the additional locomotives and rolling stock placed on the railways in India during the quarter ending 30th June. This shows 1,168 wagons on the broad gauge lines, of which the E. I. R got 497, the Eastern Bengal 232 and the North-Western 328, the Bengal-Nagpur 48 and the G. I. P. none. Forty new engines were given out, the North-Western getting 19. and there was a limited supply of coaching stock. It would be an interesting and valuable addition to his return if a column were added showing the total admitted indents from the various companies, and how much they had yet to receive, for the public would then have an idea of the progress being made in the direction of satisfying arrears. There is no failing off shown in the imports of cigarettes, but quite the reverse, the total value for July being Rs. 5¼ lakhs as against Rs. 3½ lakhs, and for the four months Rs. 20½ lakhs, as against Rs. 14½ lakhs. Cigars show important no change, nor does tobacco, the latter being of slightly less value. Russia continues to send oil regularly, a quarter of the month's imports coming from her, and five-eighths from America, Sumatra sending nothing.

ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

There has been no falling off in the value of salt imports either for the short or long period, both showing a considerable increase over the two previous years Sugar, too, has come in on a very large scale, the value for July being Rs. 87¼ lakhs, with an increase of Rs. 33¼ lakhs, but for the four months with a total of Rs. 227 lakhs there is a defect of Rs. 90½ lakhs. Java has simply poured in sugar, her contributions being four times that of last year while that from Mauritius is treble as also is that from Austria. Germany sending very little. The figures for tea serve to show the very great progress which is being made in outside markets. For both periods under review exports to the United Kingdom are well below last year but to Russia, Australia and the United States there has been a substantial increase shown, and the smaller buyers, such as China, Persia, Turkey in Asia, etc. have proved themselves very much better customers. The large exports to Ceylon seem a bit incongruous, 833,138lbs. for the month and 1,601,501 for the four months, both periods showing a very large increase over the figures of last and the preceding year, India does not export much sugar. but Ceylon is the only buyer on a scale sufficient to be singled out. She took 20 tons in July and 128 tons from April to July. Ceylon also takes more spices from India than does any other country.

The balance of trade in favour of India is well maintained, the amount in that direction for July, after deducting the sum of the Council drafts, etc., is more than Rs. 34¼ lakhs, while for the quarter, or rather for the four months ending on the 31st ultimo, it amounts to the substantial sum of Rs. 2,98,53,497. Of late, of course, Councils have been taken sparingly, but the Secretary of State is in the usual strong position, well ahead of his budget figures.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 17th Aug. 1907.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 17th Aug. 07	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	1,91,810	3,13,831	4,524	5,10,165
I M R system	77,600	1,13,802	946	1,92,348
A D C Ry	17,785	15,907	31	33,723
Total	2,87,195	4,43,540	5,501	7,36,236
Actuals for corresponding week ending 18th Aug. 06—				
G I P R Section	2,26,133	3,75,229	6,121	6,07,483
I M R system	69,279	88,499	813	1,58,591
A D C Ry	12,566	10,188	40	22,794
Total	3,07,978	4,73,916	6,974	7,88,868
Increase or Decrease G I P R	— 34,323	— 61,398	— 1,597	— 97,318
I M R	+ 8,321	+ 25,302	+ 133	+ 33,757
A D C Ry	+ 5,219	+ 5,719	— 9	+ 10,929

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to first 13 days of July 1907.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The depression in Bengal has become diffused in character and now lies over Bengal and the Eastern portions of Chota Nagpur and Bihar. Under its influence rainfall has been widespread in the North-East of India, excluding Assam and Orrissa.

The trough of low pressure has again moved slightly southward, but there has been no improvement in the Arabian Sea current, and, except for a few light falls in the central districts of the West Coast and in the South of India, the weather has again been dry and the skies clear, or only lightly clouded over the whole of the country to the west of North-East India.

In Burma, there has been nearly general rain on the coast and local rain in the interior. The principal amounts are :—Mergui 1 inch, Tavoy 3, and Rangoon 1. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded, and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, the rainfall has been nearly general except in Assam and Orissa. Chittagong records ½ inch, Burdwan ¾, Patna ½, Gaya ½, Hazaribagh 2 and Ranchi 1½ inches. Cloud has decreased in Eastern Bengal and Assam, but in the rest of the division the skies are heavily overcast in the air damper than usual in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and contains the usual amount of moisture. Elsewhere, the temperature is normal except in Chota Nagpur and South Behar, where the weather remains cooler than usual.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Gorakhpur had ½ inch of rain and Indore ½ inch. Cloud has increased and is thick in the east of the United Provinces and the skies remain clear or are only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the United Provinces, excluding the extreme east, and normal in the Central Provinces and in Central India. The temperature is low in the neighbourhood of Indore and Hosangabad and normal in the rest of the division.

In the North-West of India, Kotah had a light fall of rain. The skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the air drier than usual in the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces, but in the rest of the North-West of India, humidity is practically normal, while the temperature remains normal, except for slight excess at some stations in the extreme North.

In the Peninsula, nearly general rain has fallen in the Central Districts and the West Coast and a few falls occurred in the South of India. Cloud has increased slightly in Mysore, Madras and in the Deccan moderate in amount, but only light in the remainder of the Peninsula. Humidity is normal in the South of India and in defect in the Deccan and north of Madras Coast, while the temperature is normal everywhere.

Forecast :—Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma Coast, Chota Nagpur and Bihar and local rain in the interior of Burma and in the rest of the North-East of India, excluding Orissa on the West Coast of the Peninsula and a few falls in the East of the United Provinces in the South of India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 3rd September was 29,857. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30-00 and that of attached thermometor 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	97	71	93	62	95	25	98	9
Tuesday, 3rd Sept, 1907	0	37	0	19	0	15	0	02
Total	98	08	93	81	95	40	98	11
Total to date, 1906	52	95	51	85	58	90	52	91

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 3.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In.	Cents.	Total to Date. In.	Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0	10	88	80

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD SEPTEMBER 1907.

Summary of Observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 3rd September giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—There has been no rain at any station. The sky is cloudless. Winds are westerly in direction. The maximum is 3° to 4° in excess of normal at Lahore and Delhi and the minimum 6° in excess at Lahore. Humidity is moderately less than usual.

United Provinces.—There has been no rain throughout the district. The direction of air movement is from south-west to west. The sky is heavily overcast at Allahabad, but is almost clear elsewhere. The maximum is from 1° to 4° above normal and the minimum about 1° below it in most other places. The air is practically saturated with the usual amount of moisture at Jhansi and Allahabad, but at Agra and Cawnpore it is moderately less than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—No rain has been recorded throughout these districts. Winds are westerly to north-westerly. The sky is overcast at Karachi, but almost clear elsewhere. The temperature is fairly normal and the air contains nearly the usual amount of moisture.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain in very light or moderate showers has fallen in Central India West, but in Gujarat and Kathiawar there has been none except at Surat where only 0·05" have been recorded Winds are blowing from south-westerly to westerly directions. The maximum is 6° below normal at Indore and Deesa. Elsewhere the temperature is almost normal and nearly the usual amount of moisture obtains in the atmosphere.

Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been light and local in character, Khandwa reporting 0·15" and Amraoti a few drops. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in direction. The sky is only lightly clouded at Khandwa and Akola and is clear in all other places. The day temperature has been 5deg. in defect of normal at Khandwa and the night temperature 4deg. to 5deg. in defect at Khandwa and Amraoti. Elsewhere the variations of temperature have been small. The moisture in the air is slightly less than usual.

Konkan.—There has been rain all long the coast from Karwar to Bombay, the chief amounts being 0·56" at Karwar, 0·46" at Mormugao, and 0·45" at Ratnagiri. Winds are south-westerly to westerly at Bombay and Karwar and north-easterly at Ratnagiri. The sky is nearly overcast. Both day and night temperatures are approximately normal and the usual amount of saturation obtains in the atmosphere.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Except for a few light showers at Belgaum there has been no rain throughout this district. The prevailing winds are south-westerly to north-westerly. The sky is overcast at Belgaum and almost clear elsewhere. The variations of both maximum and minimum are small in all places except at Ahmednagar where the night temperature has been 7° below normal. There is usual amount of moisture in the air at Belgaum, but it is slightly or moderately less in other places.

General remarks.—Pressure is moderately abnormally high over a large area and the monsoon current continues weak on the West Coast Conditions are hence unfavourable for rain beyond a few local and scattered showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th July on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,70,000	3,60,000	7,000	5,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	96	204	4	304
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	3,40,000	5,90,000	12,800	9,42,800
Total for 3 weeks	5,10,030	9,50,000	19,800	14,79,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,57,687	2,79,809	3,700	4,38,164
Per mile of Ry. do.	89	157	2	248
Total to corrspg date do.	4,79,523	7,99,941	19,693	12,99,157

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The *Indian Spectator* writes :—As we have repeatedly urged that, in the present circumstances of the country, the only way in which the largest number of educated and representative men can be associated with Government is through Advisory Councils, we do not propose to dwell now on the expediency of the general idea. We believe that the standpoint, from which the proposed reforms have been conceived, may be best understood if we remember the recent remarks of the Prime Minister of England on the wisdom of hastening slowly in superimposing Western ideals upon an Eastern civilisation. It is felt that we have been driving our political coach down an incline without taking the necessary precautions to avert a subversion of the vehicle and the grievous harm that might result therefrom. The Advisory Councils will have a steadying effect on our pace : they will emphasize the distinction between the representation of one's own grievances and needs. and the advocacy of the interests, real or supposed, of others. Our politics have been too much dominated by partisanship, polemical passion, and borrowed ideals divorced from actual conditions. The proposed reforms will supply a corrective to certain tendencies which cannot, with advantage to the community, be allowed to grow unchecked. A truly representative government is not synonymous with government by the advocacy of one class on behalf of another class ; it must try to secure the direct and personal representation of as many classes as possible, and the proposed reforms will be a distinct step forward in the realisation of a true ideal of representative government.

The *Indu Prakash* discourses :—The hidden jewels are now all out, the mysterious concessions are now embodied in definite words, and we are in a position to critically test their merits and rightly appraise their value. To the India Council, we find after all two Indians nominated, one is Mr. Bilgrami of Hyderabad and the other is Mr. Gupta of the Bengal Civil Service, the gentleman, we understand who was appointed to enquire into the condition of the Bengal Fisheries as a means of depriving him of the right by seniority to act as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. We doubt not Mr. Gupta is an able man, and his appointment as one of first Indian Councillors must *ipso facto* be a direct condemnation of his supercession in regard to the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship. Has he been removed to the India Council because of the inconvenience of retaining him here—of having to pass him over without rhyme or reason ? Whatever the motive of the selection might be, so much we see that whilst Mr. Bilgrami is a Mahomedan, a gentleman who is famous only for work in a Native State and for his own community on sectarian and exclusive lines and on lines directly opposed to those of the Indian popular party, Mr. Gupta has been yet in service and never has he had an opportunity to be in close touch with non-officials and never has given us the opportunity to be sure that he would represent the popular view of affairs Indian. The two selections thus demonstrate the rooted antiyathy of the powers that be to India's popular party and as such in the eyes of that party, at least, the value of the new concession of appointing Indians to the India Council, must stand at least in its first application, very greatly, almost unmitigatedly discounted.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks: The proposed reforms constitute a direct recognition of the principle that political privileges go "pari passu" with the gowth of education. The extent of the progress of the educated classes can be measured from statistical data, which show that within the last couple of decades, their number has almost doubled. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that Government should contemplate of their own initiative to give the people of India a wider share in the administration of their country. The administration of Lord Dufferin was the first to introduce the elective principle in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. The confidence placed in the educated classes has been more than justified by the fourteen years' experience of the history of the various Councils. The elected representatives of the different constituencies have been found to be capable auxiliaries to their respective Governments. This shows that the educated classes are capable of appreciating and utilizing their right of franchise, and that their representatives, returned on the elective principle, are a class of men who can be relied upon to discharge their duties as Councillors, even if the present check of official majority is removed, to act with prudence and moderation, and in the best interests of the governed and their rulers. But it is not yet recognized that the time is reached to generalize on the experience of the past. Though the constitution of the Councils, under the proposed reforms, is overhauled, it is considered inadvisable to disturb the existing system under which official majority is secured to the Government. The reforms do not aim at democratizing the Government ; they contemplate no surrender or weakening of the paramount British power.

"The Gujerati" does not think the New Councils will produce any genuine enthusiasm in any part of the country. The idea of an Advisory Council of Notables had scarcely met with any approval even before the publication of the present despatch ; and now that the details of the scheme are announced, it can be easily seen that it contains within itself germs of its own disintegration. The Goveanment are now in a mood to pat on the back the aristocracy or the landholding and commercial classes. They are the loyal and stable sections of the Indian community. They have a vital stake in the country. They are the natural leaders of the people. They are best qualified to give advice to the Government and to interpret their motives, intentions and measures to the people at large. But the Government are themselves afraid of the logical consequences of the encomiums thus showered upon them. There are many people who are disposed to question the sincerity of these praises. We wish to speak about the Indian Chiefs and Princes and territorial magnates with the respect they deserve. But when the Government propose to adopt a system of 'private, informal and confidential' communications or consultation, there the Government themselves demonstrate the utter weakness and hollowness of their scheme.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes :—With his new-fangled ideas on absolute Government, differing as wide asunder as the poles from those he had hitherto entertained in his scholastic and political career, the Great Mogul, now reigning at Westminster, was able at the fag end of the Parlimentary session, to rush through the House his precious India Council Amendment Bill, thanks cheifly to old parliamentary hands who are such adepts in parlimentary strategy. And just as Parliment was on the eve of being prorogued he issued his "gracious" Firman promulgating two Indian names for seats in his "Dewane-Khas," so to say. We never were at all enthusiastic about the utility of allowing Indians of proved merit and ability, and withal "trusted by the people," to enter the portals of the India Council, hitherto closely shut against them with bars of brass and triple steel. So far as these bars are removed, though most grudgingly, we are disposed to express our gratitude to the great Maharaja Sahib Morley of Radical renown. It is something. It is not all sham as is the programme of reforms just announced in the State Despatch. A few years' experience will, however, test the practical wisdom of the step, whether or not it serves a useful purpose. All that we can say at present is that the utility seems to be problematical. It is not the men of independence and ability but the men of servility and no brains whom the Government prefers to nominate. Thus the remedy would be worse than the disease. But let us charitably believe in the good intentions of Government and watch how far they are likely to be true to their word.

The "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" thus comments upon the measure : While we applaud and approve of the principle for the first time laid down by the Secretary of State to secure two seats for Indians in the India Council, we cannot but deprecate in the strongest terms the selection of members upon whom the new honour is sought to be conferred. We are not exaggerating when we say that there are few educated Indians in the country, who will commend the selection. What Indian reformers desired was that the new Councillors should be men, who, without being in any way dependent upon the Government of India, or any of the other Presidential or Provincial Governments, enjoyed the good-will and confidence of the entire classes as well as the masses of the continent of India. The Indian representative, whoever he may be, should be possessed of a strong nerve and personality to force his views on the mind of the Secretary of State as against those of his European colleagues, who have for obvious reasons scant sympathy with educated Indians who are openly denounced as their enemies. If the appointment of an official in the position of Mr. Gupta cannot be commended on the ground of utility and expediency, the nomination of Mr. Syed Hosein Bilgrami must be received with greater hesitancy and diffidence. It is incomprehensible why the Secretary of State for India should have travelled beyond the continent of British India to find out a Mahomedan, who has to watch and safeguard the interest of his own community in the India Council.

Says the "Jam-e-Jamshed":—It is always the unexpected that happens; and if the telegram from Simla mentioning the names of the Indian appointments to Council of the Secretary of State comes to be confirmed it will be admitted that here too the proverb has been verified. Rumour was long since busy, mentioning the likely names on whom the choice of the Indian Vazier would fall. The actual recipient of the honour are altogether different men. Mr Gupta of the Bengal Fisheries and Mr. S. M. Bilgrami of Hyderabad are to be the two first Indian Members of India Council. There could be no doubt as to the ability of the two gentlemen selected. But one can hardly vouch for their credentials to represent Indian opinion. Mr. Belgrami will no doubt represent Mahomedan sentimen and aspirations faithfully. Will Mr. Gupta be able to do this for the Hindus. Will either be accepted as the spokesmen of the advanced school of Indian politicians ? To have selected two very clever and able educated Indians does not argue having given the right of representation to educated Indians.

The "Guserat Mitra" remarks: The proposals relating to Advisory Councils may be said to represent another generous yet prudent attempt to bring the rulers and the ruled more closely together in India. The soundness of the principles underlying the recommendations will be recognised, though it would be too early to pass any definite opinion on the details or component elements that go to form the whole reform. All people, whatever their political creed be, they, here or in Great Britain, will a knowledge that British rule in India will gain rather than lose from increased opportunities being given for consultation with responsible public opinion in India.

SPLIT IN THE CONGRESS CAMP.

The "Indu Prakash" says: There was a fight over the Congress Presidentship last year and there is another this year too. We doubt very much, however, whether last year in Bengal the fight was carried on in anything like the bitterly resentful, acrimonious and absolutely uncompromising manner, in which our friends in the C.P. s are carrying it on this year. Personality has for the moment swallowed up everything else. The question of who should be the Persident has been practically made the only test upon which parties are to organise, measure strength and cross swords, and in the canvassing that is going on in behalf of either side, it is not on principles of policy—of final aims and present practical methods that pledges are being taken, but on the question of the vote for the Presidentship, and that question alone. We are afraid this is an inversion of the legitimate order of things and a miserable shutting of the eyes to the fact that in Political struggles for national regeneration personalities sink down almost to nothing in comparison to questions of principles and methods of procedure, and still more to questions of fixing upon such a programme as will secure a strong and united national front. We think that in putting forth in the foreground the question of Tilak or no Tilak as President, before even forming the Reception Committee, and before consulting the other Congress Committees, our friends of the C. P.s are violating the spirit of the unwritten constitution of the Congress,—are forgetting that it is a body belonging to all India, though one session of it may be held at Nagpur and another at Bombay.

PARSIS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The "Rast Goftar" observes: The most salient and wholesome feature of the constitutional reforms, which would be ushered into existence with the contemplated enlargement and remodelling of the Imperial and Provincial Councils, is the recognition of the principle that all classes and interests shall have a voice in the administration of the country. The great and small land-holders, along with representatives of commerce, industry, capital and professional classes, will be assigned distinct electorates, so that minorities and special interests might not be crowded out by the sheer preponderance of numerical majority. As Government have been pleased, in pursuance of this principle, to confer special franchise on the Moslem community for their representation in the Legislative Councils, the Parsis may claim with equal justification that a similar franchise should be granted to their own community. The Parsis, by dint of their special and educational progress, have a prior claim to this privilege than any other races or creed in India. As merchants, professional men and industrialists, they hold a unique place in the social life of the Bombay Presidency. Though numerically small, there is no other community in all India in which the proportion of its educated men is so conspicuously high. The Parsis are the leading community on this side, of India, and they have been the pioneers and prime-movers in all departments of its social life. They have been the making of Bombay, which owes a great deal to the communal influence which they have exercised in raising the metropolis of Western India from its position as a fishermen's village to the proud and exalted status of *urbs prima in Indis*. Their press is known and respected for the moderation and sobriety of its tone, for its unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Crown. It is to its influence that the Western side of India is kept free from the morbid form of agitation which has disturbed the serenity of the political atmosphere of the country in other Presidencies and provinces. If the privilege of special representation is to be conferred upon any other class, section or community on the Legislative Councils of India, the Parsis have a prior and rational claim to demand that a similar privilege should be conferred upon them. As the majority of the community is resident in Bombay Presidency, a sufficient number of seats should be set apart and reserved for the Parsis in the Legislative Council of Bombay, whether on the principle of election or nomination. The privilege may be further extended with advantage, as the Parsis might be allowed to hold a seat on the Viceregal Legislative Council, in view of the important place which they fill in the social and political life of all India.

TOO MANY LAWYERS IN COUNCIL.

The "Gujerati" writes: There is considerable shedding of tears in the Circular Letter of the Indian Government over the fact that lawyers have formed the majority of the non-official members in the Provincial Councils and also in the Supreme Council. In lamenting this predominance of the legal profession, the authors of the Circular Letter might have done well to remember that the House of Commons itself is largely dominated by lawyers and that the functions of well-ordered discussion and reasoned criticism can as a rule be effectively discharged by experts only. It is not a little graceless that the Government should have complained in a querulous spirit against the dominance of lawyers who have more than any other class of councillors done useful work both as legislators and in other capacities. The dominance of the ruling class in the administration of the country is justified on the ground of their moral and intellectual superiority and efficiency. But that prineiple is all but condemned in laying down the future constitution of the Councils. The principle now authoritatively laid down by the Indian Government is the principle of representation of the different classes and interests of the community. It is left open to the Provincial Governments to form certain electorates even on a caste basis. In our judgment the principales laid down by the Government, though they are meant to protect what are regarded as the interests of minorities and sections, are objectionable in their direct and indirect tendencies and effects. The Indian communities are already divided to an infinite extent and we must protest against the formation of sectional groups or electorates permanently divided from one another.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

1 The Range at Colaba will be available for Practice on Saturday afternoon the 7th instant from 4 p.m.

2. There will be a ride out on Wednesday morning, the 11th instant (Bank Holiday).

Dress—Khaki without Arms, Hunting Saddles and Bridles.

Full particulars of "Rendezvous" will be notified later.

3. The Corps will furnish an Escort to Sir Sydenham Clarke on the occasion of his landing on Friday 18th October at 8 a.m.

Dress—White tunic, blue pantaloons, black knee boots, white helmets.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

269 PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th September, at 9-30 p.m., to be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members attending must be in uniform (e.g.), Mess Dress or Khaki.

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R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

190—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 7th instant :—

To-day Wednesday the 4th—"H" Coy parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday the 5th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.

III—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.

IV—"M" Coy. Parade at 5·15 p. m. on company parade ground.

Friday, the 6th—"K" Coy. John Connon School Parade at 5-30 p. m. on company parade ground.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m. Dress—Mufti.

Saturday the 7th—"H" Coy, Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the week, pages 115 to 126 Training Manuals, appendix 1906.

191—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 14th instant.

192—Strength—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps :—No 5790 Vol A Mungavin, No 5202 Vol E Keser and No 5297 Vol A C Otto

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

PERFECT CURE OF SEVERE ECZEMA

Disease Had Lasted Over Two Years —Several Remedies and Medical Advice Proved to No Advantage— Feared He Would Lose Position— Immediately Relieved and Permanently Cured by Use of

ONE COMPLETE SET OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I had eczema for over two years on my body and neck. I had tried several remedies and also had private medical advice, all to no advantage. This was a source of great worry to me, being in a business where I have to handle food and my trouble, if known, might have meant the loss of my berth. When I was advised to try the Cuticura Remedies, I did so, and I am very thankful to say the eczema began to get better at once and before I had used one set, comprising Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, my skin was quite clear of eczema. It is now eighteen months since I tried the Cuticura Remedies, and I have had no return of the complaint, so I think that Cuticura has the right to the credit of curing me. W. Jennings, 100, Belle Ville Road, Northcote Road, Clapham Junction, Dec. 13, 1906."

ITCHING RASH

Kept Little Girl Awake. She Scratched Until Blood Came. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

"Some time ago my little girl suffered from an itching rash on her back and legs. It was bad both night and day, but worse at nights. When warm in bed, she could not rest for she used to scratch until blood came. She was about two years old when I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. One cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment made her all right. She is four years old now, and quite well. Mrs. Annie Graham, Robinsons Cottages, High Seaton, near Workington, Cumberland, Dec. 16, '06."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

H. D. EVANS & Co.,
THE V. P. P. STORES, 1a
CALCUTTA.



In order to introduce this Perambulator to the Readers of this paper, we have reserved 40, which we offer at a Special Price.

No. 392. One of the most popular Cane Wicker Prams in India upholstered in Green, Navy or Tan Cloth Springs and Crocketts Leather Hood to match Pram.

Local Price, Rs. 29-8. Our Price, Rs. 22-8.



40 of these Bedsteads Reserved for Readers of this Paper at a SPECIALLY LOW PRICE. SPECIAL PRICE, Rs. 8-4.

Superior quality iron Stump Bedsteads, all parts black, Japanned fitted with patent castors and laths, as sketch, this bed is used in all the leading hospitals, schools, hotels and boarding houses, throughout the world. In two sizes.

Sizes	6' 6 by 2' 6	6' 6 by 3
Original Price,	Rs. 10-8	12-8
Our Price,	Rs. 8-4	9-8

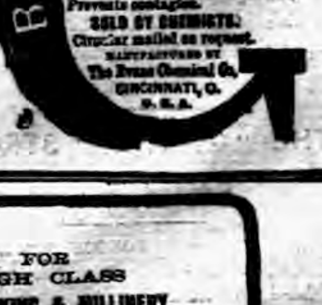
MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a Remedy may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Of all Chemists and Stores.

PLEASE NOTE



PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.
STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.



MESDAMES CLARENCE.
COLABA CAUSEWAY, BOMBAY.
FOR HIGH CLASS DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS ECONOMIES.

The woman who takes upon herself the onus of making her own clothes should be specially careful in the matter of cloth materials to ascertain, before making them up, that the cloth has been thoroughly sponged and shrunk. If this has not been done, there is always the chance of the material "spotting" with the first shower of rain, and causing her work to be entirely thrown away. A good method of preventing this evil is to thoroughly soak a large piece of muslin in warm water, spread it over the material on the wrong side, and roll both the muslin and material up together, leaving them in this condition for several hours. When removed she can start upon the business of cutting and fitting without any misgivings. Another good wrinkle for the amateur needlewoman is that of laying a damp cotton cloth over the material while engaged in the business of pressing the seams, thus preventing the cloth from becoming scorched or shiny.

CONCERNING TEA-GOWNS.

It is in her choice of tea-gowns, however, for country house visiting that the woman of to-day has her great opportunity, since there are no hard and fast rules as to what may or may not be worn, when garments of this kind have to be considered, and the greater the originality shown in their design the greater the merit in the eyes of the critical. As in the case of many other gowns at the moment, real lace seems to be the one thing needful to insure their complete success, and lucky indeed are they who can either afford to purchase large quantities of beautiful old lace or who may have in their possession historic scarves and flounces which can easily be manipulated to the modern mode without cutting or harming them in the slightest degree. Included in the trousseau of a bride-elect, whose marriage will take place within the next few weeks, there is a beautiful tea-gown of ivory-white crepe de chine, designed on very simple lines, with a square yoke of transparent Brussels point lace of the finest and loveliest description, and sleeves to the elbow of the same exquisite dentelle, also left transparent but for a single veiling of chiffon. A sash ribbon of soft white satin is brought to a point in front, and then taken up high at the back to give an Empire effect to the waist. From the centre of the back there come long floating ends of satin ribbon, and round the hem of the skirt there is a wide band of Brussels point insertion matching the design of the lace which is used for the yoke and sleeves. For the same bride another lovely 'robe d'interieur" has been designed, in which real lace also plays a prominent part. The gown itself in this case is of pale rose-pink satin, covered lightly with one or two veilings of ivory-white chiffon. Over the chiffon a complete Princess robe of old Alencon point lace is arranged, with long wing-shaped sleeves of the beautiful ecru lace hanging loosely from the shoulders and leaving visible soft under-sleeves of white chiffon. These sleeves fit closley to the arm with cleverly wrinkled folds, and reach lower than the wrist, so that little points of chiffon fall over the back of the hand. Yet another tea-gown from the same trousseau carries out quite a different idea, although in this case also real lace is used as a finishing touch. This third gown is made in a quaint old-world brocade with tiny pink roses and bunches of forget-me-nots on an ivory-white ground. The brocade draperies open in front to show a petticoat of forget-me-not blue satin, veiled with white silk net, and flounced with very fine Carrickmacross applique. The same lovely lace drapes the shoulders in the form of a large cape fichu caught in front with a diamond buckle and a knot of black velvet ribbon, while the elbow sleeves of brocade are finished with very full Carrickmacross lace frills.

SUBSOIL WATER SURVEY, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

We understand, says the *Indian Engineering*, that the question of a subsoil water survey and optional borings is now engaging the attention of the Local Government. In many places, notwithstanding the aptitude and experience of the people, uncertainty exists as to the suitability of sites for wells, and as to the possibility of tapping a permanent source of supply which would not be dependent on mere local percolation. The Irrigation Commission recommended that, in order to obviate the failures to find water which are not infrequent especially when, as in a famine year, wells are made in a hurry, detailed and systematic surveys should be made of the subsoil water, and that the people should be given assistance, where necessary, in making trial borings by providing boring tools and expert workers at a small charge.

It is well known that the maintenance of a proper record of the level of water in wells is of the greatest importance, wherever large canals and extensive irrigation are proposed. Water-logging of the soil is an evil to be avoided, and if the wells show water near the surface before the construction of a canal, it is necessary to be most cautious in irrigating the lands in question. In the Deccan where drainage facilities are good, water-logging seldom occurs to any great extent, but in Sind and Gujerat, where drainage is indifferent, water-logging is liable to occur, and a knowledge of the level of the water in wells is desirable. The Survey Records already contain information regarding the depth at which water is obtained at various seasons of the year and the amount of water available in wells throughout the Bombay Presidency, but these records are in the vernacular and are not readily available for any general survey of the question. The Bombay Government have, therefore, we believe, directed that when it is proposed to take a canal along and specified line of country, all the available information regarding the level of water in wells situated in the tract which the canal will traverse should be obtained from the Lands Records Department, who will arrange to translate the vernacular records and supply them in a form suitable to the requirements of the Irrigation Engineer. We very much doubt, however, whether these Survey Records will suffice for the purpose of the Irrigation Engineer. They have been found to be insufficient elsewhere, and we think that a general subsoil survey on a proper basis is essentially necessary, particularly in view of the large projects under contemplation for the improvement of Irrigation in Sind.

As to Trial Borings, the question of deep borings was, we believe, considered some years ago, but was abandoned as the estimated outlay involved in the experiments was considerable, while the prospects of success were very doubtful. The Bombay Government have, we believe, accordingly decided not to undertake any such costly boring in the Presidency until the Geological Department have demonstrated by experiment that deep borings to test Artesian supply or underground supply at great depths is worth the expenditure.

With regard to borings for ordinary wells for irrigation of 100 feet or less in depth, it is, we understand, proposed to employ a special staff under the Agricultural Department on the lines adopted with such success in the United Provinces, to conduct the trial borings, and to help the people to carry out such borings either with or without payment at the discretion of the Director of Agriculture. A set of skilled workmen are being trained at the Episcopal Mission at Nadiad and a boring expert of the Public Works Overseer stamp will be employed to direct the operations of the workmen. The utility of such wells in the Deccan is undoubted, but it is, we believe, very unlikely they will be of such, if any use in Sind.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	10
Water	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	7	5	118
Total plague deaths to date	140,864		
Same date last year	2	5	140

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	6

BY THE WAY.

HARVEST TIME IN THE FENS.

Just now the usually sad-coloured Fens are a "Field of Cloth of Gold." Standing on one of the "islands" by Canute's Dyke, you are surrounded by an expanse of yellow corn, unbroken by hedge or fence. The black earth is hidden, the willows shows only as grey shadows in the blaze of gold. The sky, with its sweeping clouds and uninterrupted horizons, has that effect of infinite height and distance of which a flat country alone has the secret. In another month the black soil will frown through, a sparse covering of stubble, and the twitch-fires will send their low trails of smoke across the lonely fields.

RICHMOND PARK.

The Londoner's idea of Richmond Park is the half-circle of chairs round the Star and Garter gate. And the lovely, though somewhat sophisticated view from the Terrace. He despises, because it can be reached from Whitechapel for eightpence, a tract of fern-covered, wooded country he would drive many miles to see if it happened to be at an inconvenient distance from a seaside resort. You may walk across the grass from Richmond to Ham Gate without meeting a soul, or sit under the heavy branches of the great oaks half a day without getting wet. Nor does the fern smell less sweet than in Scotland. The home bound Londoner might, therefore, do far worse than spend his Saturday afternoons and Sundays in the solitudes of Richmond Park, which at this time of the year is only peopled by herds of deer, so tame that they will stare a passing motor-car out of countenance, and by a few anglers, as silent as the deer, who pitch their tools by the rippling waters of the Penn ponds.

TREES IN CHURCHES.

The parish church of Ross, in Herefordshire, where the "bishop of London preached recently is remarkable for two fine elms which grow beside the pew formerly occupied by the famous John Kyrle, the "Man of Ross." Trees were scarce around Ross in his time, and tree-planting became part of his philanthropy. The story goes that a ruthless rector of Ross cut down some trees Kyrle had planted near the church, whereupon these two elms forthwith sprang up by way of protest. Several other country churches have trees growing inside. In the chancel at Kempsey, near Worcester, has been preserved a horse chestnut that springs from the beautiful tomb of Sir Edmund Wylde. An irate pedagogue threw a chestnut, with which he caught one of his school-children playing during service, upon the tomb, where it took root, and has flourished.

ANGLICAN TRIBUTE TO NONCONFORMISTS.

In the new number of St. Alban's Holborn, parish magazine, a graceful tribute is paid by the Rev. E. F. Russell to the large-heartedness of London Nonconformists. After referring to the recent laudatory article on "An Evangelical High Churchman," which the Editor of the *British Weekly* devoted to Father Stanton, Mr. Russell remarks: "It is significant that this, one of the most sympathetic and appreciative of all the newspaper notices of Father Stanton which have appeared at this time should be from the pen of an eminent Nonconformists." Father Russell concludes: "The presence of Mr. Spurr—a Baptist minister—upon the platform at the Holborn Town Hall, his words of affectionate recognition, and the appreciative words of Dr. Robertson Nicoll, have not perhaps broken down the wall which, alas! to some extent parts us from each other; but they prove that the wall is not so formidable as we thought."

AN ACTRESS'S IDEAL HOLIDAY.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt's reported intention to build a villa on Roc Chere, overlooking the town of Annecy, where she intends to live in retirement after leaving the stage, will not in all probability, estrange her from her beloved rocky fastness of La Belle-Isle-en-Mer, where she has spent a delightful holiday for many a past summer. "That," she says, "is my haven of rest in the year, when I recreate will power and store up health and activity." In the old fortress on Belle-Isle the great actress "rests by giving herself extra fatigue" for a few ideal weeks every summer, and this is her daily programme: "In all weathers, up oetween five and six. Shooting immediately. Eight a.m., back home; gun exchanged for fishing-net, and I go shrimping. Eleven a.m., bath and toilette. Twelve thirty p.m., lunch. After lunch siesta, lying on a wicker sofa against the fort. Then to work in the studio, reading manuscripts, learning parts, or using the sculptor's chisel. At five, tennis. Then dinner, then music, then bed; and we (for Madame generally has her castle full of guests) begin all over again." No wonder she describes these days as "charming, magnificent," or that no year is complete which does not include a holiday in the beautiful island.

LEAF-INSECTS AT THE ZOO.

In the insect-house there are now on exhibit, in the cages formerly occupied by the humming-birds, a number of leaf-insects bred by Mr. W. H. St. Quintin, of Scampston Hall, Rillington. They were reared from eggs laid by some of the lea-insects brought home by Mr. Meade-Waldo from the Seychelles in the Valhalla cruise of 1905-6. At that time more than a dozen were presented to the Zoological Gardens, and attracted a good deal of attention, as the species had not been exhibited before. These also deposited eggs; but, as the young came out during the winter, they were not reared, since beech-leaves, on which the mature insects had thriven, were not procurable; and the young would not eat evergreen oak, on which Mr. St. Quintin reared those now in the Gardens. The resemblance of these insects, in the wings and the expanded processes on the limbs, is very striking. The natives believe that they first grow as leaves and then take to walking; and visitors to the Gardens have some difficulty in detecting them on the foliage of the food-plant.

A SPIDER THREAD.

To the ordinary observer the almost invisible thread spun by a spider is one of the flimsiest materials conceivable, but even those who know otherwise may well be surprised at the result of an investigation published in the *American Journal of Science*. The writer carefully tested for strength and elasticity a spider thread 2·5 metres long, and 0·01 centimetres in diameter, and found that its tensile strength was double that of wood, that it had large hygroscopic properties by which its length varied from day to day (the stretching force being constant) and that before it could be broken it had to be stretched an amount equal to nearly a quarter of its original length. Astronomers are well aware of these exceptional properties, and the transit wires that play so important a part in delicate steller observations are simply spider threads skilfully cemented in the telescopic field of view.

SUMMER AT HAMPTON COURT.

It is no wonder that Hamton Court is crowded every Sunday and on many week-days, for the gardens are at their best, and the famous half-mile of herbaceous borders is a kaleidoscope of gorgeous colour. Gardeners come to the Palace from all parts of England in search of ideas. The Lordon parks will gain, we hope, more than the Palace loses by the promotion of its head gardener, who will have a larger field for his daring and original schemes of colour, but hardly so splendid a background as Cardinal Wolsey's red-brick palace, with its fountains and yew-trees.

'ON THE ELECTRIC."

Most of the visitors come by electric trams, and towards eight o'clock a good-humoured crowd may be seen swarming round the terminus, while car after car is filled and despatched without a moment's breathing space. "Full up, this car!" remarks the conductor, sweeping off the pertinacious few who cling to his iron gate. "Plenty more cars!" he shouts back over his shoulder. Plenty more people too no chance for you unless you are abnormally strong or armed with a baby. Then room is immediately made for "the poor little nipper" and his guardian. Everyone gets away at last leaving unanswered the question as to whether the urbanity of conductors and the sharpness of passenger's elbows is due to Selection or Adaptation to Environment.

SEASIDE CAMPS FOR CITY BOYS—AND OTHERS.

The regrettable accident which resulted in the drowning of four of the Boys' Brigade cast a gloom over the whole of that remarkable organisation of summer camps for boys, which is at the same time one of the cheapest and the healthiest ways of applying a fresh-air fund. Between Shanklin, where the accident occurred, and Bembridge Foreland, there are at least four of these camps at the present time. Nor are they all of the same type, for they include one of the detachments of the Universities' camp for public-school boys. It may seem suprising that boys whose homes and schools are for the most part in country surroundings should, as soon as they are set free, seek one another's company in tents rather than repair to the tenderer comforts of home. But there is no limit to the gregariousness of boys, and in cases where the parents are kept in town during August these camps must be a real boon to boys and parents alike. The same arguments might, of course, be urged against them as against Canon Barnett's idea of holiday-schools for public school boys. But in this case the only sense in which the word school is applicable is in the old sense of "leisure."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It is not often that such a batch of Caxtons is put upon the market as we are promised next season. The library of Lord Amherst of Hackney, unless sold previously *en bloc* by private bargain, is to be disposed of, and, along with it, seventeen Caxtons, of which thirteen are said to be in perfect condition, are to be brought to the hammer at Sotheby's. No indication of the titles of the books is given, so one cannot forecast the prices from previous sales. There are, however, three books of the Caxton press of unique interest as literary curiosities. Of the edition of Malory's "King Arthur" there is only one copy extent. In 1885 it was sold for £1,950, and crossed the Atlantic under the elbow of a Chicago merchant. The "Recuyell," which, although printed abroad, has the distinction of being the first book printed in the English language, brought £1,820 and one does not see why the "Dictes and Sayings," the first book printed on English soil, should, if forthcoming, fetch less. Caxtons, although rare, are not so excessively so as the uniqueness of the "King Arthur" would induce one to fear. There are several specimens in private libraries, and there are clusters in great collections. Thus in 1887 Mr. Sidney Lee wrote:—"The British Museum has no less than eighty-three Caxtons, but of those twenty-five are duplicates. Lord Spencer has fifty-seven separate works at Althorp, The Cambridge University Library has forty-two separate works, many of them unique; the Bodleian, thirty-four, and the Duke of Devonshire, twenty five." There is little wonder that, of the hundred and two books printed, thirty-eight should, after the lapse of more than four centuries, exist only in a fragmentary state. But the circumstance that even on the fragments the quaint Gothic type stands out so clear and the paper remains so firm suggests how tho early English printers used the best of material and put the best of workmanship upon it. In those days men made books, as they built bridges and cathedrals, for eternity.

EFFECT OF MODERN CHEAPNESS.

One may safely predict a shorter life for many of the books of our own time. It is questionable whether in many cases the ink will prove indelible and the fibre of the paper hold out permanently against corrosion, and it has been suggested that some of the inferior products of our press will not last much more than eighty years. If there is anything in that, it suggests mingled reflections. Librarians may secretly rejoice. At any rate the head of the British Museum Library would find his eight-and-thirty miles of shelves less rapidly lengthening out if as he put up each year's publications in their places he took down at the same time a large quantity of the publications of eighty years previous that had lapsed into white dust. Poets, on the other hand, would have to lay their count with the fact that if their audience did not find them within eighty years their slender volumes would pass irrecoverably into Nirvana. The practice of collecting first editions would be much discouraged if all those beyond eighty years of age were extinct and those already collected perished on attaining that age, while those literary antiquaries who from time to time gladden the hearts of readers by discovering in the dusty heaps of wasted time some forgotten masterpiece would find their occupation all but gone. Finally, such an experience as, once upon a time, brought Renan's heart into his mouth at St. Malo would be impossible. He tells the story in one of his graceful little essays. He was working on his 'Averroes et Averroisme," and in the dusty library of the little Breton town, made up of the plunder of old monasteries, he come upon "toute la scholastique"—"the editions of Aristotle with the commentaries of Averroes, printed at Venice, the indexes of Zimara, and a good part of the glosses of the Paduac masters. Certainly," he adds, "it had been long since they had been read last. Had they, indeed, ever been read? At any rate it was among those dusty volumes that I composed several of the chapters of my history of Averroism."

A BELATED ANNIVERSARY.

We are nearly three weeks past Prior's birthday and he was born in 1664; but we ought to have celebrated his dates this year with some added ceremony, because he was distinctly, as the Gaelic proverb has it, "taken a turn in the dust." This comes of the discovery of the unpublished papers which Mr. Waller, who found them at Longleat, has added to the new Cambridge edition providentially delayed, as it might seem, in its completion. To the older editions of his works two lines from his verses written. "For my own Monument" might very well have been applid by way of motto:—

"It says that his relics collected lie here,
And no mortal yet knows if this may be true."

But the one document in the new edition which by its freshness and unexpectedness helps to quicken Prior under his monument is a prose item, another "imaginary conversation." There we almost feel that in setting up Montaigne Prior was gaily writing his own apologia. Locke and Montaigne, in the second of the recovered "Dialogues of the Dead," are the interlocutors, and Montaigne presently asks—

"Who did write Mr. Lock's book?

"Lock: Why, Mr. Lock himself. . . . I spin my work out of my own thoughts.

"Montaigne: Spin! So does a spider out of her own Bowels; and yet a Cobweb is good for nothing else that I know of but to catch flies and stanch cut thumbs. I am so far from concealing what you call Thefts that I glory in them. I have made other Men's thoughts my own, and given them to the World in greater beauty than I received them from their Authors.

"Lock: . . . I make use of Authors only as they come into my subject, but I never go out of my way to bring them in,

"Montaigne: I won't dispute that; but in my Opinion you write best when you steal most."

But the best thing in the dialogue, where Prior is most delightfully himself, is at the end:—

"Suppose, Mr. Lock, you retire to your own Chamber from the business, the Visits, and the Pleasures of the Day; your Nightgown on, your Books before you. John, say you to your Man, you may go down and Sup; Shut the Door."

In the absurd Babelaisean kitchen colloquy that flows between John and Margaret, the Butler and Prue, we are made to realise the mischief of philosophy below-stairs, whereby boiled chicken and roasted apples are spoilt in the cooking. In these effervescent humours we trace to the life the Prior who was even too fond of going downstairs, and who, according to Arbuthnot, was at the time of his demise on the point of espousing Bessy Cox, who kept an alehouse in Long Acre.

MEMORIES OF WALT WHITMAN.

A correspondent writes:—I have just had the pleasure of hearing from the lips of a lady on a visit to England her girlish recollections of Walt Whitman in Washington at the time of the Civil War. Some of these tally pretty much with the impressions of other Americans who have left their first-hand account of him in the days commemorated in his "Drum-Taps" and supplementary writing and journals but the following personal reminiscence adds I think a touch more to the picture as we have it:—"I was a little girl then and used to see him every day almost. It was hot—and it can be hot there and he used to go by in shirt sleeves, his linen coat on one arm, his basket of jellies and things for the sick men on the other. He wore one of those large flapping felt hats and I remember his grey beard and his kind face. Oh, he was kind. I remember his holding my hand as he talked to me. There never was a man like him that I have seen—and kind! Yes I was a very little girl in those war days but I have never forgotten them or how kind he was."

LUCAS CLEEVE'S NEW STORY.

We cannot but admire Lucas Cleeve's faculty for turning out an unlimited supply of novels, even while we, to some extent, regret it. Lucas Cleeve is a lady of ideas and talent, but she will not let us see her at her best, as we feel she might be. Her novels have a large circulation. Why should she ask for more? But the reviewer, who has often in her work come across the germ of finer things, may well regret. Too late now, it is to be feared. Lucas Cleeve has chosen the course of a certain success and pursues it. "The Mascotte of Park Lane" is quite a good novel of the perfectly commonplace order. Now and again possibilities of better things peep out, as they so often do in Lucas Cleeve's novels, but she has not time to develop then. It deals with the fortunes of a young German Jew, who, thanks to the gratitude of a native woman he has rescued from the brutality of a Boer, discovers a diamond mine of unimagined proportions, and succeeds in "cornering" the diamond mines of South Africa. Needless to say he builds a house in Park-lane. Azuma, the native woman, who from some sense, half-superstition, half gratitude, has been adopted into his household by Adolph Lieb, is its mascotte. But into Lieb's life there comes inevitably another influence the beautiful Lady Judith Roach, a girl with the bitterest of secrets in her past who is glad enough to marry the Jew millionaire, and who eventually, conquered by the greatness of his love, comes to return it, Lucas Cleeve has chosen to end her story in tragedy, doubtless because there must be some raison d'etre for the mascotte.

THERE is a suggestive little note in the August number of the *United Service Magazine* on "Guns as Skirmishers" by Captain C. Holmes Wilson, R. F. A. From the success which attended the Boer experiment of occupying positions of great length along which guns were dotted singly in concealed positions, Captain Wilson argues that what may be called a skirmishing formation for Artillery might well be adopted on an extended scale in the future. He even advocates the cautious advance of single guns in reconnaissance for the purpose of harrassing and deceiving the enemy.

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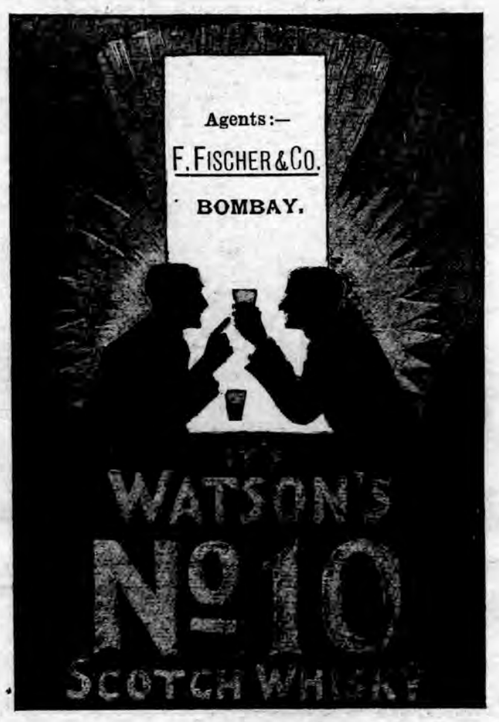
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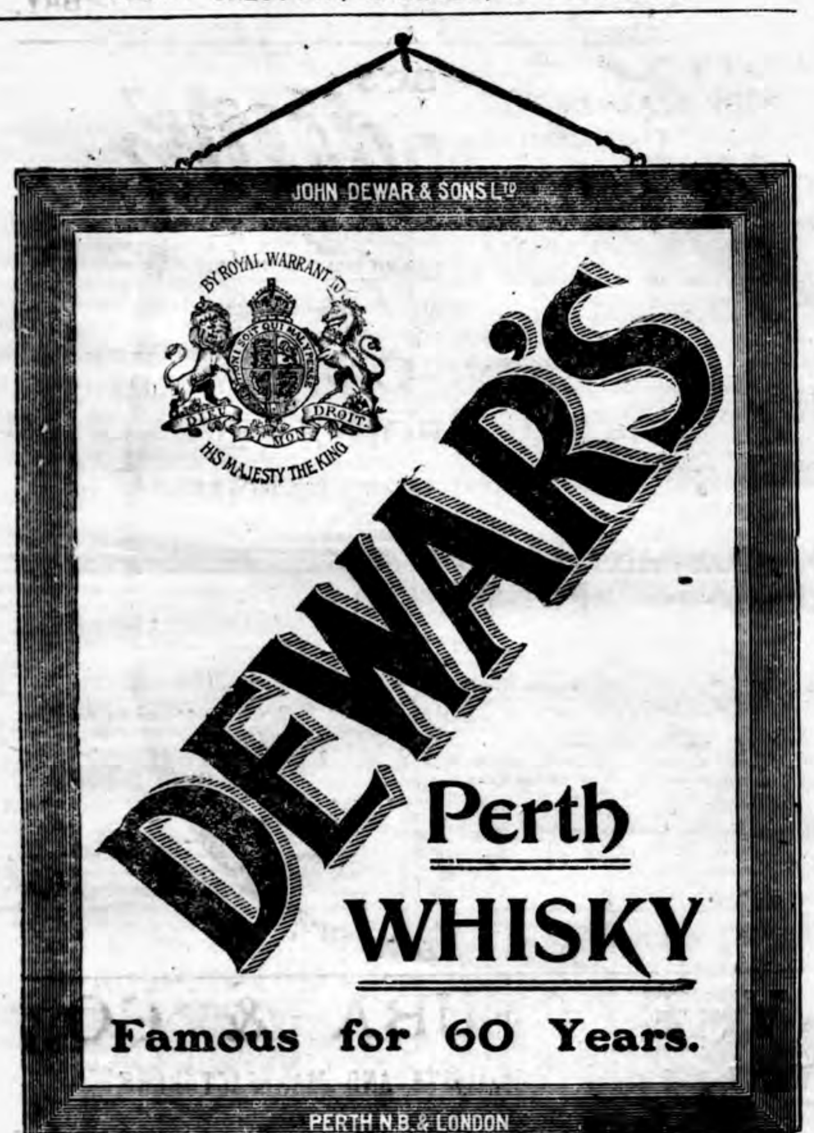
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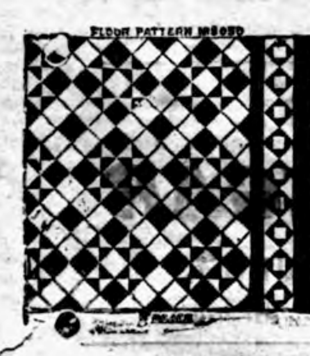
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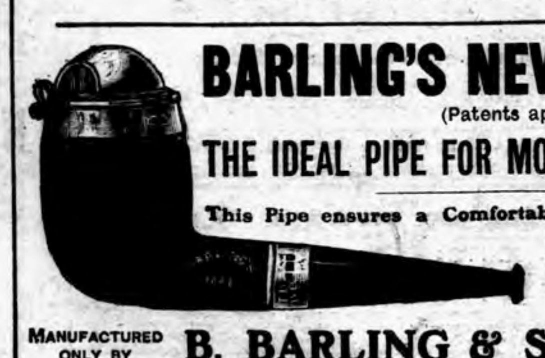
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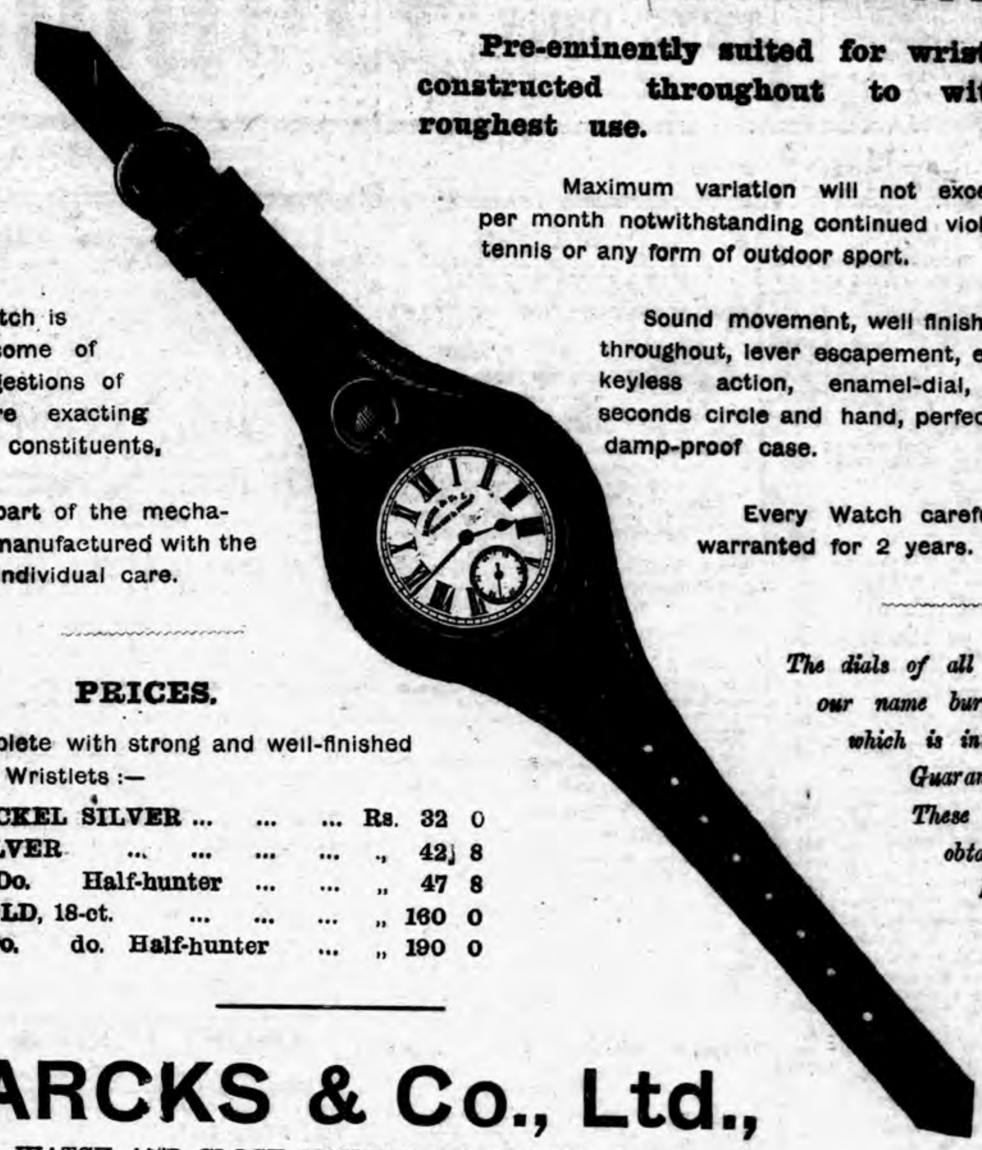
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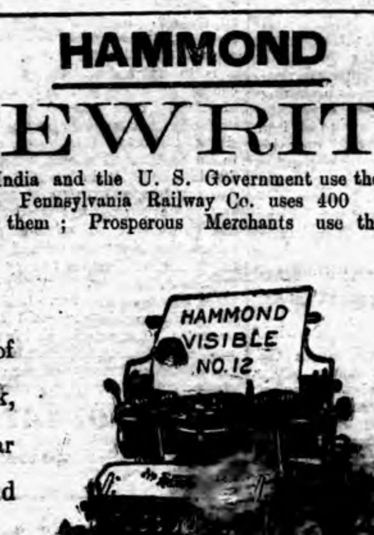
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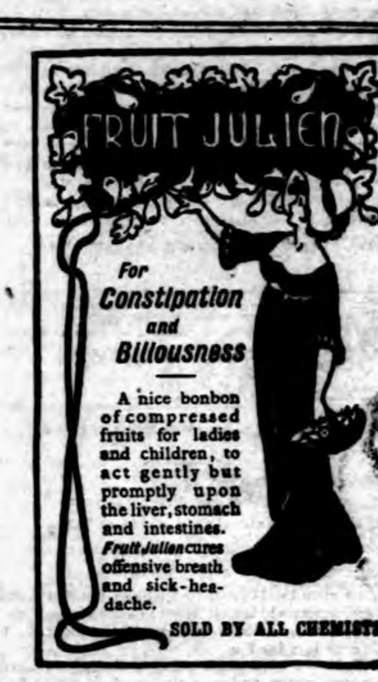
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